The Chicago Tribune.

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NEW YORK.

Trumbull and Schurz to Speak at Cooper Institute To-Night.

Six Persons Killed by a Tug-Boat Explosion.

Daily Report of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE LIBERAL REPUBLICAN MEETING TO-NIGHT.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Messrs. Trumbull and Schurz have arrived, and are staying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The meeting at the Cooper Institute, to-morrow night, promises to be an immense demonstration.

THE INDICTED DISTILLERS.

The counsel of the indicted distillers insist that the late United States Grand Jury was illegally drawn, and demand that all Ben Butler's indictments be quashed.

KILLED.

A blind man, named Richard Cain, after matching his way alone through a store for many years, fell through a hatchway, this afternoon, and was killed.

THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS

have organized a union, with rooms at No. 925 Spring street. They have arranged for commutation at special rates over 20,000 miles of railroads and steamboats; a reduction of hotel expenses and reduction of telegraph rates; also, combined to oppose the payment of State or city licenses.

EXPLOSION.

The tug-boat Davenport was blown to atoms this morning by a boiler explosion at Jersey City, instantly killing six of her crew. Scarcely a fragment of the tug was to be seen after the explosion, both the boat and victims being literally obliterated. The tug was towing four canal boats, on which many narrow escapes from personal injury occurred. The boiler was inspected a few months ago and thought to be in excellent condition.

STOCKS.

The situation on the Stock Exchange to-day was for the most part characterized by increased depression and a sharp decline in prices. There was a pressure to sell nearly everything on the list, and a large number of short contracts were closed up. Many holders are tired out by the high rate of money, and are selling out, and the retirement of many outside speculators weakens prices. The depression in the share-list to-day was greater than on any previous day since the temper of speculation changed from bull to bear. The market, with few exceptions, reached the lowest figures of the present downward movement. The sharp decline induced many bears to accept their profits, and buying for short account, caused a general rally in prices during the afternoon. The market at the close was firm and higher. Reading shares were stricken from regular call to-day, as the Company had not registered the stock according to the rules of the Board.

The Bank of Ireland this morning advanced its discount rate to 4 per cent. Last week it advanced it from 3½ per cent, and it looks as if the Bank had determined to crush Erie speculation over which London has been going wild for weeks past.

The card of Commodore Vanderbilt, in which he stated he has nothing to do with the Union Pacific, either directly or indirectly, is not a surprise to those well posted in Wall street, but it affected unfavorably the price of stock.

THE MONEY MARKET

was active and stringent during the greater part of the day at ⅛@⅜ per diem. Just previous to 3 o'clock the rate declined to 7 per cent gold, but soon after wards advanced to 1-16 to 7 per cent, gold. Some banks were making currency from the interior, while others are still shipping currency.

THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET

is quiet at 109½ to 109¾ for prime bankers' sixty days sterling, and 110 to 110¼ for sight.

THE GOLD MARKET

closed quiet and firm at 110¼ to 110¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

closed quiet and steady.

PACIFIC RAILROAD SECURITIES.

Central Pacific bonds closed at 101@102. Union Pacific firsts, 90@91; land grants, 79@80; incomes, 84@85.

BREADSTUFFS.

The flour market was fairly active, and winter wheat brands, under the exciting news from St. Louis, much higher. Spring wheat extras firmer. At close the market is firm, but very dull for spring wheat of the low grades, and strong for winter at the advance. The *Express* to-night says speculators are reported to be purchasing in all the principal cities of the West with a view to run up the prices in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston. It is the old game of buying and holding all the wheat and flour which comes to their hands. This is the meanest kind of stock gambling. In wheat but little doing. Holders of spring firm, but buyers hold off. Winter strong and in fair demand for milling. The market at the close is easier for spring and common winter. Choice is firmly held. The demand for spring is in part for export.

PROVISIONS.

Pork higher and firm, with scant offerings.

[To the Associated Press.]

RAIN.

NEW YORK, April 11.—General Sickles states that he has received information that the recent rains destroyed the crops of the Carolinas to the extent of 50 per cent. This is the first colored farmer has ever made such a statement.

At a meeting of the Central Club of the Irish Americans, Ex-Recorder Hackett presiding, Anthony Rutherford was elected Grand Marshal of the St. Patrick's Day Parade. Resolutions were offered denouncing the Fenian Brotherhood, and declaring that the Irish people of this country have no sympathy with the Clan-na-Gael movement.

The Freedmen's Hospital, of Washington, and the Howard University, of Washington, are by no means the same institution, but it is evident that the Trustees of the latter were under such an impression, inasmuch as they have absorbed some thousands of dollars appropriated to the former. In defiance of all precedent, they are to be obliged to disgorge their gains.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs has reported a resolution declaring that, in the opinion of the House, the President should demand from Spain the instant release of Dr. Howard, and the restoration to him of his confiscated property. American citizenship means something, after all. Secretary Fish says that the State Department is in earnest in asking for Howard's release, which is a gratifying (and needed) piece of information.

The Ways and Means Committee has had a long session over the question of presenting the Tariff bill before the Tax bill, or vice versa. The Revenue Reformers, who are in the majority, wished to get the Tariff bill disposed of before the other came up, whereupon the Protectionists bolted. They were induced to return by the adoption of a compromise. The two bills are to be combined into one, which will be presented on Monday.

The Treasury Department has made an important decision under the law of July 14, 1870, in relation to the importation of goods to inland towns. It will hereafter only be necessary to show the bill of lading in order to make entry of the goods. This will do away with much unnecessary trouble and delay. The Secretary of the Treasury has issued orders to Collectors of Customs throughout the country to put the Chicago decision in operation.

To the intense relief, no doubt, of the cousins sitting in the Senate, an attempt to prove that Senator Schurz, while Minister to Madrid, was a defaulter to the Government in the sum of $6,000, has wofully miscarried. The Third Auditor of the Treasury is base enough to say that, instead of Schurz's being a debt to the Government, the Government is a debt to him, and that, moreover, his expenditures at Madrid were far smaller than those of any other Minister ever sent there.

The Senate Committee on Elections has begun the task of cleaning out the Augean stables of South Carolina by deciding the Lowndes-DeLarge contested election. DeLarge is denied the seat because he wasn't elected, and Bowen is denied the seat because, since his election, he has served in the South Carolina Legislature. The contested election in Dakota has also been decided. The sitting member, a Democrat, is allowed to retain his seat. He was elected by the votes of residents of military reservations, and it was claimed that such votes were illegal. The Committee, by overruling this claim, has established a new precedent.

The National Colored Men's Convention has effected its permanent organization, with Frederick Douglass as President. A resolution repudiating all sympathy with the Columbus Liberal Reform Convention and the Cincinnati Liberal Republican Convention was referred to the Committee on Resolutions. One delegate was safely delivered of the profound remark that the Cincinnati Convention was controlled by the bummers. Lieutenant Governor Pinchback objected to disclaiming sympathy with the Cincinnati movement, because such action would imply a condemnation of Charles Sumner.

The House has cut down the Civil Service reform appropriation to $10,000. Butler stated that the scheme was a crafty plot against the President; that it originated with an Illinois politician (Trumbull) and a retired ex-Secretary (Cox); and that it was practically confined to them. It has evidently never reached Butler's nephew in Utica, or his brother-in-law in New Orleans. At such a scanty sum as $10,000, the Administration will probably be unable to carry out the thorough purification of the New York and New Orleans Custom Houses it is contemplated, so that George William Curtis' "crafty plot against the President" will doubtless fail.

The leading feature in the produce markets in this city, yesterday, was the extreme excitement in mess pork, a regular battle ensuing (metaphorically) between the bulls and the bears. The market advanced 15c per brl, but closed weaker, at $12.20 cash, and $12.20 @12.25 seller May. Lard was a shade higher, but quiet, closing at $8.60@8.45 cash; $8.47 1-2 @8.50 seller May. Meats were in good demand and firm, at 3 3-4@3 7-8c for shoulders, 5 1-2@5 7-8c for short ribs, and 6 1-8@6 1-4c for sleek. Highwines were steady at 87c per gallon. Flour was more active, and firm, at $6.25@7.00 for low to choice spring extras. Wheat was quiet and steady, closing at $1.32 1-2 cash; and $1.34 3-8@1.34 1-2 seller May. Corn was less active, and a shade lower, closing at 36 3-8@36 5-8c cash, and 40 1-8@ 40 1-4c seller May. Oats were quiet and steady at 34 1-8@34 3-4c cash, and 34 5-8@34 3-4c seller May. Rye was more active and firm, at 70c for No. 1. Barley was steady at 85c for No. 2. The above prices of cash grain are all subject to winter storages, to be paid by the buyer. Freights were quiet and steady. The live stock markets were quiet and steady at yesterday's prices. Cattle sold at $4@6.50. The cattle trade was quiet, and values were unchanged. Hogs were in light request at about former

ANOTHER SAD CALAMITY.

Explosion of the Boiler of the Steamer Oceanus, near Cairo.

The Entire Upper Works of the Ill-Fated Vessel Blown to Fragments.

Between Sixty and Seventy Persons Drowned or Burned to Death.

CAIRO, Ill., April 11.—Steamer Oceanus, from Red River to St. Louis, when near Brook's Point, 30 miles above here, at 4 o'clock this morning, exploded her boiler, blowing her upper works almost entirely away, immediately after which the wreck took fire, burning to the water's edge. Pilot Thompson, of the steamer John Lamasden, lying a few miles below, on seeing the light from the burning wreck, manned the yawl, and proceeded up the river to ascertain the cause. He found a small party of survivors on Head Island, but passed on to relieve those on the wreck. Ten or twelve were clinging to the wheel, but it dropped before he reached there, and all but four were lost. He found a deck passenger, name unknown, near the shore, badly scalded, who died before his arrival at Cairo. Steamer Belle St. Louis, bound up, took nearly all the survivors. Mr. Thompson rescued Allen Harris. The latter states that Wiggins, their Red River pilot, was drowned. Harry Trift, the pilot on watch, and Captain Reeder, were buried in the debris, and were heard calling desperately for help, but the fire gained such headway that they could not be reached and were burned. Foster, the carpenter of the ill-fated steamer, reached here on the shreds. He was not seriously hurt. He states that the second engineer, Kent, was badly scalded, was helpless and blind. Fisher put him on a stage plank with others. The stage soon capsized, drowning several, including Kennedy, Geo. Kentbier, first engineer, is supposed to be lost. Henry H. Wyerbach, first clerk, was also saved after the explosion. He expected to go through from Cairo by rail, but was put on the boat after leaving here. Chas. Wrenham, second clerk; John Dempewolf, steward, and Charley Hovey, cabin-boy, were found dead floating in the river, all with life-preservers on, and brought here by the steamer Sarvis, supposed to be chilled to death.

There were two lady passengers, all supposed to be lost. The bodies of four Indian were seen floating past Watson's Landing to day, but were not recovered. Pilot Thompson thinks from what himself are the only employes of the boat saved, though the Belle St. Louis may have picked up others. Among the passengers, it is said, there were about forty cabin and thirty-five deck passengers, making a total of about one hundred souls. Of these eighty-five are supposed to be lost. The greater portion of the survivors being on the Belle St. Louis, no account of the number saved can be given. Estimate of the loss can be obtained, except from her books.

Fisher describes the effects of the explosion as terrific beyond conception, the whole upper works being lifted bodily, and falling on the boat and in the water completely enveloping it. He saved himself by securing a plank and floating until rescued by a yawl of the Lumsden. He was in the water two and a half hours, though covered by *debris*, was only slightly bruised.

LATER.

The steamer Grand Tower, just arrived, reports the First Engineer and Mate saved; also Harry Wyerbach, first clerk, on the Belle St. Louis. The Second Engineer was saved, but died of his injuries.

ST. LOUIS, April 11.—The *Democrat's* Cairo special details as to the explosion of the steamer Oceanus, says the carpenter describes the scene as very appalling and terrific. The river around the wreck was covered with debris, baggage, bed clothing, beds, &c., much of it burning. The cabin and about half of the deck had floated off and was burning the Captain in the midst of the fire endeavoring for help. Men and women in the water were throwing up their hands, sinking to rise no more. Six or eight persons were on the forecastle and Fisher says a plank floated to all of except himself got upon it, but as soon as it struck the water the plank careened and all upon it perished.

The steamer Lumsden saved Jno. Mocker, Chas. Ferguson, and John Mansfield, colored. Joseph Worsham, first clerk; Captain Reeder, Colonel Reeder, the steward, J. F. Hall, passenger of the Covington, and many others are missing. It is thought from sixty to seventy persons are lost.

EMINENT DOMAIN.

The Act Passed by the Illinois General Assembly.

SECTION 1. That private property shall not be taken or damaged for public use without just compensation, and that, in case in which compensation is not made by the State in its corporate capacity, such compensation shall be ascertained by a jury, as hereinafter prescribed.

SEC. 2. That, in all cases where the right to take private property for public use, without the consent of the owner, for the purpose of making, maintaining, any public road, railroad, plank road, turnpike road, canal, or other public work or improvement, or for the purpose of straightening, widening, or changing the course of, any such road, railroad, plank road, turnpike road, canal, or other public work or improvement, is now or hereafter may be vested by law in Judges of the Circuit or County Courts, either in vacation or term time, where the said property or any part thereof is situate, by filing with the Clerk a petition, setting forth, by reference to him or their authority in the premises, the purpose for which said property is sought to be taken or damaged, a description of the property, the names of all persons interested therein as owners or otherwise, as appearing of record, if known, or if not known, stating that fact, and praying such Judge to cause the compensation to be paid to the owner to be assessed. If the interest of any such person be that of a life-tenant, or of married women, their husbands shall also be made parties. Persons interested, whose names are unknown, may be made parties defendant under the description of the unknown owners, but in all cases where the fact shall be proved by affidavit, or by the petitioner, setting forth that the names of such persons are unknown, in case of service by publication, or by notice or demand by the State for the purpose of establishing, operating, or maintaining any state canal or state railroad, or for the purpose of locations or improvements, the petition shall be signed by the Governor, or such other person as he shall direct, or such officer as shall be named by law.

SEC. 3. If such petition be presented to a Judge in vacation, the Judge shall note thereon the day of the presentation, and shall appoint some day when he will hear the same, and shall order the issuance of summons to each resident defendant, for the publication of notice to each non-resident defendant, and the Clerk of the Court shall at once issue the summons and give the notices accordingly.

SEC. 4. Service of such summons and publication of such notice shall be made as in causes in Chancery.

SEC. 5. Causes may be heard by such Judges in vacation as well as in term time, but no cause shall be held earlier than ten days after service upon defendant, or upon due publication against non-residents. Any number of separate parcels of property, situate in the same county, may be included in one petition, and the compensation for each shall be assessed separately, by the same or different juries, as the Court or Judge may direct. Amendments to the petition, or any papers or record in the cause, may be permitted whenever necessary to a fair trial and final determination of the questions in issue. Judges in vacation may direct at any stage of the proceedings to bring a new party before the Court or Judge, the Court or Judge shall have power to make all proper rules and orders in relation thereto as may be deemed reasonable and proper; and shall also have power to make all proper rules and orders for notice to parties of the pendency of the proceeding and to issue all process necessary to the due execution of the judgment that may be rendered.

SEC. 6. In cases fixed for hearing of petition in vacation, it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Court in whose office the petition is filed, at the time of issuing summons or publishing publication, to write the name of each of sixty-four disinterested freeholders of the county on sixty-four slips of paper, and in presence of two disinterested freeholders to deposit said slips in a box, and from said sixty-four names twelve of said persons to serve as jurors, such selection to be made by lot, and if any of said persons be interested, or shall be related to either party by consanguinity or affinity within the degree of cousin-german, as near relation as lawyers to appear at the Court House, in said county, at a day to be named in the writ.

SEC. 7. The petitioner and every party interested in the ascertaining of compensation, shall have the same rights of challenge, peremptory and for cause, as in the Circuit Courts. If the panel be not full, by reason of non-attendance, or challenge, the Judge shall order the Sheriff to fill it by calling persons present, or by issuing a venire for such persons to appear forthwith, or at such time as the Judge may direct, and the jury shall be filled.

SEC. 8. When the jury shall have been so selected, the Court shall cause the following oath to be administered to said jury: "You and each of you do solemnly swear that you will well and truly ascertain and report just compensation to the owner (and each owner of the property, if it be owned by more than one) to be paid for the property which is sought to be taken or damaged in this case, and to each person therein interested, according to the facts in the case as they may appear on the trial, and the instructions of the Court, and that you will truly report such compensation so ascertained: so help you G d."

SEC. 9. Said jury shall, at the request of either party, go upon the land sought to be taken or damaged, in person, and examine the same, and view the premises, before any evidence is given in open Court, and the Court may require a view to be had by the jury under the direction of the Court or Judge, as in other cases may be necessary to enable said jurors to fully understand and clearly comprehend the matters in issue. Whereupon the said jurors shall be sworn or affirmed to hear the proofs and allegations of the parties, and a true verdict shall thereupon be rendered: *Provided*, That no portion of any damages which may accrue to lands or property set apart shall be set off against, or deducted from such compensation in any case.

SEC. 10. The Judge, or Court, shall, upon such report, proceed to adjudge and make such order as to right and justice shall pertain, ordering that petitioner enter upon such property and the use of the same, upon payment of full compensation, as ascertained, as aforesaid, and such order, with evidence of such payment, shall constitute complete justification of the taking of such property.

SEC. 11. Any person may make a party may become such by filing his cross petition, setting forth that he is the owner or has an interest in property, which will be damaged by the taking of property, and the rights of such last named petitioner shall thereupon be fully considered and determined.

SEC. 12. In all cases in either the Circuit or County Court, or in the Supreme Court, or Judge, an appeal shall lie to the Supreme Court, from the same in the manner and on the same terms as is now provided by law in chancery cases, except that the petitioner shall not be required to give bond for costs on appeal, and except that either party shall have the right to enter upon the use of the property upon entering into bond, with sufficient sureties, conditioned for the payment of such compensation as may be finally adjudged in the case, in case of appeal by petitioner, petitioner shall enter into like bond with approved surety.

SEC. 13. Payment of compensation adjudged may, in all cases, be made by the County Treasurer, who shall, on demand, pay the same to the party thereto entitled, taking receipt therefor; or such payment may be made to the party entitled, his, her or their counsel, agent or guardian.

SEC. 14. The Court or Judge shall cause the verdict of the jury and the judgment of the Court to be entered upon the records of said Court.

SEC. 15. All laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That this act shall not be construed to repeal any law or part of law, upon the other subject, passed by this General Assembly, but in all such cases this act shall be construed as providing a cumulative remedy.

FINANCIAL.

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MEETINGS.

Masonic.

A Special Convocation of Washington Chapter No. 43, R. A. M., this (Friday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, for Past and M. E. Master's degree, by order of the H. P. JOHN WHITLEY, Secy.

Masonic.

Corinthian Chapter, No. 60, R. A. M.—Regular convocation this Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock. Work on the R. A. Degree. J. O. DICKERSON, Secy.

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Wrought Iron Beams and Girders, Channel, Tee and Angle Iron. Also, Union Pig Iron.

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Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates, Checks, Town County, State, and Railroad Bonds, Stock Certificates, Bills of Exchange, Postage Stamps, Insurance Policies, &c.,

In the highest style of the art, with SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS, devised by the Company, NOT PATENTED, PREVENT COUNTERFEITING and ALTERATIONS.

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MAPLE SUGAR.

Maple Sugar.

We have in store an extra choice lot of STRICTLY PURE Maple Sugar from Michigan in two and five pound bricks.

Parties in want of the genuine article, without adulteration, can be supplied by

HAGER & SPIES,

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MANUFACTURERS OF

HAND MADE BOOTS AND SHOES,

SALESROOM,

69 and 71 Wabash-av

One door south of Randolph-st.

PAPER HANGINGS.

J. J. McGRATH,

PAPERHANGINGS

At FACTORY PRICES.

State & 12th-sts.

WANTED.

Wanted, this Spring, 10,000 Farmers,

To improve 1,700,000 acres of Town Railroad Land Co's farms, free from mortgage, and pay for them in five annual installments. These lands, formerly the property of the several Government R. R. grants to the Iowa, Iowa operated by the Chicago & Northwestern R. R. Co., and Central (in the former a double grant of land), are now offered for sale in tracts to suit purchasers, at from $5 to $10 per acre. Pamphlet, with map, showing location of lands, and giving full information, sent free. Lands mainly located

In the Middle Region of Western Iowa,

Noted for its great fertility and inviting healthfulness (fever and ague being unknown); a finely watered portion of the country, and one of the most rapidly settling portions of the State. Agents at stations are provided with teams to show lands free to purchasers.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE A HOME

AT 10% INTEREST.

In the luxuriant valley of either the Boyer, the Raccoon, the Maple, or the Little Sioux. Pamphlets can be had at the Chicago Agency,

106 West Randolph-st.,

Or Wells-st. Depot, and at Clinton, Delaware or Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where Commissioners are located. Our main office, Freetrade, Iowa, will be open for a public sale of lots, on favorable terms, in May next. Liberal inducements and advantages offered to actual settlers. Send for circulars, containing full descriptions, and how to reach the land. Address

JOHN S. CALHOUN, Land Commissioner,

(Late Colonel Calhoun Rangers, Iowa).

WANTED.

By a wholesale fancy grocery house now about to establish in Chicago, a practical salesman, one well used to and long experienced in Asiatic trade. Address, with references and location, Box 29, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

To Brick Makers.

HARD COAL SCREENINGS

For Sale at our Yards.

SOUTH SIDE---Eighteenth-st. Bridge.

NORTH SIDE---Indiana-st. Bridge.

BLAKE, WHITEHOUSE & CO.,

220 East Washington-st.

Royal Havana Lottery.

Extraordinary Drawing, April 4.

The following numbers draw the five CAPITAL PRIZES:

No. 34,622	$100,000
No. 6,917	50,000
No. 14,402	25,000
No. 6,917	10,000
No. 34,622	5,000

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,

72 W. Broadway, New York.

Anchor Line.

Twice a week, and oftener as required, steamers will leave Chicago for Liverpool, touching at Queenstown (Cork Harbor), Ireland, and the Continental Steamer Ports. Cabin passage, $80 and upward, according to location of state-room. Steerage passage, $30 currency. Through Bills of Exchange for sale at lowest rates. Apply to DENNIS BOOTHE, 92 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

PLUMBING.

JAMES PATERSON, Practical Plumber, has removed to 140 Fifth-av., New York.

TO RENT.

Dock Property

Now rent, by H. C. MOREY, No. 240 West Madison-st., 276 feet on Market-st., running through to Canal-st., between Randolph and Washington-sts.

WASHINGTON.

A Lively Time in the Ways and Means Committee on the Tariff Question.

The Revenue Reform Element Asserts Itself to Some Purpose.

The Civil Service Reform System Receives Another Blow in the House.

House Resolution Prepared Demanding the Release of Dr. Howard.

The Contract System to Be Adopted in Dealing with the Indians.

Instructions to Collectors Regarding the Provisions of the Chicago Relief Bill.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 11.—The Administration is greatly annoyed at the introduction of Peters' resolution favoring the withdrawal of the claims for indirect damages, since it is believed that it will temporarily increase the complication abroad, just at a time when it may prove extremely vexatious. It seems that Peters' preamble and resolution was telegraphed to England as originating on the Administration side of the Chamber, and until it can be explained there that Peters really represented nothing in the matter but the jobbers in the Alabama Claims, the affair will have a queer look in England.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The House Committee on Indian Affairs, which is next on the call, has a number of bills, some of which are of considerable importance. The Committee has determined, as a finality, that all existing treaties with the Indians shall be faithfully observed, and that no exception whatever shall be made in favor of railroad companies or other outside interests. They have, however, decided to inaugurate a new method of dealing with tribes in future, and to substitute for treaty relations a system of contracts negotiated under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and submitted to the action of Congress. The first bill in which the new policy is involved is that which will be soon reported permitting the sale of the southern part of the late reservation in Colorado, a tract of fourteen millions of acres held by less than four thousand Indians. This policy is thoroughly approved by the Secretary of the Interior, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the Chairman of both the House and Senate Committees.

ELECTION CASE.

The House Committee on Elections this morning unanimously decided the Dakota case in favor of Armstrong, the sitting Democratic member, rejecting the claims of Burleigh and Sprink, Republicans. The decision was based upon the principle that votes cast by residents of military reservations may be lawfully counted, determining upon this point a precedent not before established. The Committee also rejected DeLarge's motion, that Bowen's contest of his seat be dismissed, on account of the latter's acceptance of a seat in the South Carolina Legislature.

DR. HOWARD.

The Foreign Affairs Committee to-day adopted Randall's resolution, recommending the President to demand the release of Dr. Howard, the American citizen now at Cadiz on his way from Cuba to the Spanish penal colony, and Mr. Banks will report it to the House at an early day. The resolution was so amended as to omit any demand for reparation and apology for the indignity, insisting now only upon Howard's release and the restitution of his property. Secretary Fish to-day addressed a letter to Mr. Randall, in which he states that the State Department was in earnest in demanding Howard's release.

FREEDMAN'S HOSPITAL.

The vote of the House Committee on Appropriations calling on the Secretary of War for information as to the items which made up the estimate for the $100,000 asked for to close up the Freedman's Bureau, has developed a questionable condition of affairs at the Freedmen's Hospital. An attempt to produce vouchers for the expenditures of this institution failed, and facts come out that a portion of the funds paid to the hospital had been passed over to the Howard University, now a private institution, and the Trustees have been considering the necessity of paying back some of these moneys, in order to enable the hospital to make an honest showing. The amount appropriated for this hospital last year was $78,000.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Gen. Butler explained all about the Civil Service Reform to-day. He said it originated with an Illinois politician, meaning Trumbull, and a turned-out Cabinet officer, meaning General Cox. He explained that it was shrewdly conceived as the means of injuring the President, being so arranged that he would be denounced if he did not adopt it, and would surely be ruined if he did. The best thing to do was to back out squarely. Butler's fling at General Cox possibly proceeds from the fact that, while acting under the guise of a member of Congress, as Attorney in the Interior Department, he was never very cordially received or directly aided.

UTAH.

Elder Corman and Senator elect Fitch, of the new State of Deseret, argued this morning before the Senate Committee on Territories in favor of the admission of Utah to the Union. The argument upon which they lay the greatest weight is the necessity of a stable government for the prosperity of all the interests of the people of the Salt Lake basin, and the impossibility of securing this advantage except under a State organization. They also endeavored to show that the population of the Territory returned by the census of 1870 is much too small, and that it is nearly sufficient to entitle the State to representation under the new apportionment. Concerning polygamy, they repeated the promises of the new Constitution and its friends that it shall be entirely abandoned, and prohibited in future.

THE HOUSE TAX AND TARIFF BILLS.

The sensation in Congressional circles here to-day has been the action of the Ways and Means Committee upon its own Tariff bill, over which it has spent so much time and labor. Last evening the Committee held a protracted and stormy session, which lasted until midnight, when the Revenue Reform element of the Committee asserted its numerical strength and obtained complete control of both the Tax and Tariff bills when they shall be brought into the House. The contest originated in the desire of the Revenue Reformers to have both the Tax and Tariff bills reported together, and that the latter should be first considered in the House, and disposed of before the former was touched. The Protectionists were strongly opposed to this line, as the Tax bill, being the most popular, could be rushed through the House with scarcely any opposition, and then, when the Tax bill came up, filibustering would be resorted to to defeat it, or else the Senate could be induced to pass free Tea and Coffee bills, which would paralyze any further attempts at tariff reduction. On the question of priority of bills to be reported, after an extended and bitter discussion, it was decided in favor of the Tariff bill by the following vote: Yeas, Messrs. Burchard, Finkelnburg, Brooks, Beck, and Kerr. Nays, Messrs. Dawes, Roberts, Maynard, and Kelley. Upon the announcement of this vote, Mr. Dawes arose somewhat excitedly, and stated that he would neither report the bill or support it when it came before the House. Other members of the Committee who voted in the negative also declaimed to the same effect, and, thereupon, withdrew from the meeting. It was subsequently arranged, after this emeute, that both bills should be reported together by Mr. Burchard, and should be considered as one bill. The Revenue Reformers of the Committee are at a loss to understand this extraordinary action of the minority. Through the entire winter the sessions have been at least amicable, although the Reformers claim that in order to have some bill reported they have conceded almost everything to the Protectionists on material points. The forthcoming Tariff bill will be the most moderate one in every respect, interests of domestic manufacturers being guarded at every point. It contains nothing that need alarm the most careful stickler for protection to home industries. The conclusion seems to be forced that the Protectionists never intended that any bill should be reported which would tend to reduce or alter the existing rates. It will now undoubtedly be reported on Monday.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The debate in the House, this afternoon, upon Mr. Sargent's proposition to reduce the Civil Service appropriation from $50,000 to $10,000, was vigorous and interesting, like that of yesterday. General Butler divided with Mr. Sargent the leadership of the opponents of the appropriation, and would, apparently, have had little difficulty in carrying his motion to strike out even the $10,000, had he pressed it to a vote. One of the best speeches in favor of the appropriation was that by Mr. Perry, of Cincinnati, while Mr. Kellogg's reply to Beck was complete and effective. Among the Republicans voting for the smaller amendment were Messrs. Ames, Lynch, Mercer, Negley, Scofield, Ketcham, Shanks and Snapp, while nearly all the New England Representatives were among the friends of the fifty thousand dollars. It was noticeable that during both debates yesterday and to-day, not a word was said in favor of the rules framed by the Civil Service Advisory Board now in session, but that on the contrary they were repeatedly spoken of as visionary, futile, and impracticable, which nobody seemed to care to deny. It is probable that an attempt will be made to take the vote on the question by yeas and nays, when the bill is reported to the House, and it is possible that in Conference Committee the larger amount may be restored. The final decision depends upon the action of the Democrats, which, of course, will be governed entirely by political contingencies.

MR. SCHURZ'S ACCOUNTS AS MINISTER TO SPAIN.

L. L. Crounse, correspondent of the *Inter-Ocean* at Chicago, and *Democrat* at St. Louis, and whose despatches are dropped in New York for the *Times* of that city, has busied himself for the past few days in investigating Mr. Schurz's accounts, while Minister at Madrid. He presented no authority for this purpose, but simply demanded it as the right of an Administration correspondent. He was allowed to make examination as desired, and proved, that so far as the books were concerned, Schurz appeared to be indebted to the Government in the sum of $6,000. In explanation of this apparent discrepancy, Third Auditor Ela says that, while the books may demonstrate this, the accounts are as yet unsettled, and when the balance is finally made up, it will be found that the Government is considerably indebted to Schurz. It also appears from the records that his expenditures at Madrid were among the lowest ever made at that post, and that the settlement of his accounts were suspended by the fact that he returned to enter the war for the Union.

[To the Associated Press.]

DR. HOWARD'S CASE.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The House Committee on Foreign Affairs agreed to report the following: That in the judgment of this House said John Emile Howard was and is a citizen of the United States by birth, and continued and uninterrupted choice, and as such is entitled to all and every protection from this Government; and in the opinion of this House the President should promptly demand his unconditional release and the restoration of his property, which has been confiscated to the Spanish Government.

THE SENATE ARMS COMMITTEE

met this morning. Secretary Boutwell was recalled and testified. He had held conversations with the Marquis de Chambrun in relation to the letter of Remington to Lecesne. Had a conversation with Chambrun some weeks ago on the subject of the preamble to Senator Sumner's resolution. In that conversation the Marquis said the letter which he understood to be the Remington letter was not delivered to Mr. Sumner by him, and then stated how it was given to Mr. Sumner. He said he gave the letter to Senator Patterson to show to the President, and Patterson gave it to Sumner.

By Mr. Schurz—Did he say Patterson gave to Sumner the letter or its contents?

My recollection is he said Mr. Patterson gave the letter, or a copy of it, to Mr. Sumner.

By Mr. Schurz—Did he not further state, as appears from his testimony, that he communicated the letter first to Mr. Patterson, and that Patterson gave the contents to Mr. Sumner before Chambrun had any conversation with Mr. Sumner about it?

My recollection is that he said Patterson gave the letter, or a copy of it, to Mr. Sumner. I said the Remington letter. I see by the preamble that there were two letters. I have no distinct recollection as to what letter it was.

By Mr. Hamlin. Did he not deny that he furnished the letters to Mr. Sumner?

I did not say that I went to the Marquis in order to protest or complain that he had drawn Mr. Sumner into an equivocal position, and the conversation on his part was in the nature of a denial that Sumner had acted by his special agency or influence, and he said he had withheld that information from Sumner, and had not stimulated him to this investigation.

Colonel Squire re-called and testified: Remington was not in any way interested in getting up the charges against Place. Remington has been asked by the French Government to make certain statements about Place. This was called out by the French Government and not volunteered by Remington. Remington applied personally to friends, including those with whom he held official relations, to furnish papers, not to establish his character, but to correct misrepresentations abroad. The papers were simply for the vindication of Remington. The latter was not called nor the papers used at the second trial of Place, but were used before the Parliamentary Committee. The papers were translated into French for convenience, and a printed copy handed to each member of that Committee. Witness was not sure copies were not furnished to members of the Court that tried Place. To his knowledge, the letters of papers were not authenticated by the Secretary of State. He thought the signatures of the writers of the letters were authenticated at the American Legation in Paris.

By Mr. Schurz—These papers were not procured to help in the settlement of Remington's account with the French Government. The accounts had been settled by the Committee on War Contracts. The witness understood that the only delay in paying them was in waiting to hear what will come out of this investigation. If matters remain as they are, the Remingtons would be the losers. The Remingtons, if they had chosen, could have taken advantage of the French Government as they had been offered larger prices for the arms by private parties. The witness gave an account of $5,000 of the Remington certificate of stock which General Ingalls testified had once been in his possession. It was an issue of overstock. Ingalls never received from witness anything but $30,000 for it. Ingalls said if Squire had named a lower sum for the stock he would have taken it, and Squire said if Ingalls had asked more he would have given it. The stock was issued to another party, General Butterfield, for his efforts to procure the investment of outside capital in the Remington Company. He thought the stock was issued in blank. Butterfield's efforts failed or were abandoned. If the arrangement had been carried out a certificate would have taken place of the other.

By Mr. Carpenter—The certificate was not purchased from Ingalls in consideration of anything. He never believed Ingalls did anything in the purchase of arms. The stock was not purchased with regard to any sale or effect to be produced. If it had been legitimate stock it would have been worth three times as much as it represented.

Witness was then examined at length with regard to his call at the War Department to purchase arms.

General Ingalls was recalled. Had never had an interview with Mrs. Mason at the Hoffman House, in company with General Dyer, about the sale of arms, nor had he had a conversation with any other woman on this subject. He repeated his former testimony, that the $30,000 worth of scrip came into his possession from a third party, in 1866, from General Butterfield, with whom he had private transactions and exchanged private papers. In contradiction of the Marquis de Chambrun, he said he had no connection whatever with the Remingtons.

By Mr. Stevenson—There was no truth whatever in the statement of Mrs. Mason as to himself. He had never had any conversation with McKenzie about the purchase of arms.

Thos. Richardson was recalled, and gave testimony about the paper procured by Remington, corroborating the statement of Squires that the French Government had passed on Remington's account.

E. G. Reed briefly testified in relation to the testimony of Peck and Chambrun.

The Chairman said the Committee would close its testimony with that of the Secretary of War, the two clerks of the War Department, and Representative Starkweather, in whose presence it was said by Chambrun the letter of Belknap to Fish had been read, and also that of Colonel Bennett, and Mrs. Mason, in case she could be found.

The Committee adjourned until Monday.

APPOINTMENT.

S. B. Barney has been appointed Government Storekeeper in the Third District of Wisconsin.

THE UTAH JUDICIARY.

The House Committee on Judiciary to-day invited Chief Justice McKean, of Utah, to visit the Committee to-morrow morning, and to communicate such views as he may desire to express on the subject of judicial policy in that Territory, and the merits of Representative Porter's bill. The Judge has accepted.

TRANSPORTATION IN BOND.

The Treasury Department has construed the act of July 14, 1870, in regard to goods being sent forward to certain inland ports without appraisement, so as hereafter to require only the production of the invoice showing the destination to be for an interior port, or, in the absence of the invoice, showing such destination, the production of the bill of lading and manifest. This will, in most cases, relieve importers from the necessity of producing bills of lading before making entry of goods.

CHICAGO RELIEF BILL.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day issued instructions to the various Collectors of Customs to carry out the provisions of the Chicago Relief bill.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 11.

DISABILITY BILL.

Mr. HILL introduced a bill to remove the political disabilities of a Mr. Forbes, of Georgia.

Mr. TRUMBULL proposed to offer a general amnesty bill as an amendment. An objection was made, and the bill was laid upon the table.

CHICAGO RELIEF BILL.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to allow a rebate of taxes paid on distilled spirits destroyed in bonded warehouses by the Chicago fire, and by other fires since January, 1868, and moved its passage; but giving rise to debate, it went over.

MEMORIAL.

Mr. DAVIS (W. Va.) presented a resolution of the West Virginia Constitutional Convention in favor of the immediate removal of all political disabilities in that State.

ADVERSE REPORT.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Committee on Pensions, reported adversely to the bill granting a pension of $2,000 a year to the widow of Admiral Farragut.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

Messrs. Howe, Hamlin, and Johnson were appointed a second committee of Conference on the Bayfield & St. Croix Railroad bill.

NEW BILLS.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. PRATT—Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to make a partition of the Miami Reservation of 10 sections of land in Grant and Wabash Counties, Ind.

By Mr. VICKERS—To amend the War of 1812 Pension act of February, 1871, by striking out the provision in its first section relating to the remarriage of widows, and extending the benefits of the act to females who married officers, soldiers, and sailors within three years after the treaty of peace.

ELECTION CASE.

At the expiration of the morning hour, the North Carolina Senatorial election case was taken up.

Mr. LOGAN called up the resolution reported by the majority of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, as follows:

Resolved, That Joseph C. Abbott, not having received a majority of the votes cast by the North Carolina Legislature on the second Tuesday in November, 1870, for the office of Senator of the United States, is not entitled to a seat as such Senator.

Mr. LOGAN argued in support of the resolution.

At the conclusion of Mr. Logan's remarks, Mr. CARPENTER got the floor, but yielded to Mr. COLE, on whose motion

THE CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATION BILL

was taken up. An amendment was adopted providing that hereafter no allowance shall be made to any consular or diplomatic officer after the termination of his official functions, other than for the time necessarily used in his direct return to the United States.

On motion of Mr. STEWART, an amendment was adopted making the Interpreter of the American Legation in Japan also Secretary of Legation, and giving him an additional compensation of $2,500 per annum.

The bill was passed.

Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BILLS PASSED.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of the Committee on Agriculture, a bill passed extending the time for providing the Agricultural College in Indiana to the 1st of March, 1873; also a bill to prevent cruelty to animals in transit by railroad, and other means of transportation, and prohibiting the confinement of animals in cars, etc., more than twenty-four hours continuously, after which time they are to have five hours for rest.

After some discussion, the bill passed—yeas, 97; nays, 71.

TREE-PLANTING.

Mr. HAZELTON, from the same Committee, reported a bill to encourage the planting of trees for the preservation of woods on the public domain, requiring all patents for lands to be on the condition of keeping 10 per cent of the land in timber, of planting two acres with timber trees for every acre from which timber is cut, etc.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill came up.

Debate on the Senate amendment appropriating $50,000 to enable the President to perfect and put in force such rules regulating the Civil Service as may from time to time be adopted by the President, was resumed.

Mr. SARGENT opposed the amendment, and remarked that some members would support it lest the defeat of it might be made use of at the Cincinnati Convention. He took no counsel from his enemies. He took none from the traitors of the Cincinnati Convention. The Administration of General Grant would be judged by its success, by its reduction of the National debt to the amount of nearly $300,000,000, and by the economy that has penetrated every Department. The Administration had made itself illustrious by restoring peace through the South and by a reduction of the National debt. The Republican party would succeed at the next Presidential election not by inscribing on its banner merely "Civil Service Reform," but by pointing to the real Civil Service Reform wrought.

Mr. SHANKS characterized Civil Service Reform and abolition of the Franking Privilege as two specimens of regular Western humbuggery.

Mr. POTTER reminded Mr. Shanks that the Civil Service reform movement had been inaugurated by the President, and also the abolition of the franking privilege by the Postmaster General, one of the President's Constitutional advisers.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. HOLMAN, WAKEMAN, KELLOGG (Conn.), DURVELL, STEVENSON, and PERRY (Ohio), the two latter in favor of the amendment.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) opposed it, and declared the movement to have been a shrewd political trick to put the President in a position where, if he did not inaugurate it, he would be attacked, and if he did it would be the same. The thing had sprung from the late turned-out Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. STEVENSON remarked that Mr. Butler attributed too much honor to the late Secretary.

Mr. BUTLER. It came from there, and will end there. It began in Cincinnati, and will end in Cincinnati.

The discussion having closed, the amendment offered by Mr. Sargent, to reduce the appropriation to $10,000, was adopted,—92 to 59.

The next important amendment on the bill was that for the extension of the Capitol grounds north and south, the estimate of the cost being about $500,000.

Mr. GARFIELD, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, explained the whole subject, and stated that the Committee recommended non-concurrence, not merely as a formal matter, but as an expression of the sentiment of the House, so that, when the matter went to a Conference Committee, the Senate might understand the wish of the House.

After a long discussion, the Senate amendment was amended by limiting the amount to $400,000, and by requiring the removal within six months of the locomotive railroad track in front of the west gate of the capitol. As thus amended, the Senate amendment was concurred in.

The next important amendment of the Senate was one increasing the salaries of Assistant Secretaries, and their officers, of the several Executive Departments to $4,000, and of Judges of the Court of Claims to $5,000, and of United States District Judges to $5,000. The amendment was rejected.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) raised a point of order that the amendment forbidding the publication of laws in newspapers differed in the printed bill from the exact words in the engrossed bill.

The SPEAKER succeeded in disentangling this parliamentary snarl, and then the votes on various amendments went over till to-morrow.

DR. HOWARD'S CASE.

Mr. BANKS presented a report in the case of Dr. Howard. Ordered printed.

NOTICE OF REPORT.

Mr. KETCHAM gave notice that he would present on Tuesday next the conference report on the St. Croix and Lake Superior bill.

Adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Iowa.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DESMOINES, Iowa, April 11.—In the Senate, petitions were presented asking the College for Physicians, at Keokuk, be exempt from State and county tax, and asking for a law authorizing the organization of independent school districts.

A bill passed to restore the rights of citizenship to Mordecai Cropper, heretofore convicted of crime, and to amend an act of this Assembly relative to bridges.

The Senate, by a vote of 23 to 25, refused to reconsider the vote by which the substitute for the House bill, amending the law relative to capital punishment, was passed yesterday.

The special order was a bill to protect the people from charlatanism and imposition in the practice of medicine and surgery. The bill was lost, not receiving a constitutional majority.

The vote was reconsidered by which the bill allowing counties to vote a two-mill tax to aid in the purchase or maintenance of agricultural fair grounds was lost, and the bill passed.

The Senate concurred in the House amendment to the bill providing for the building of an additional Penitentiary, at Anamosa. The House had stricken out the clause which provided that no money should be appropriated unless there was a surplus in the Treasury. Also in the House amendment to the bill making appropriations for the Insane Hospital at Mt. Pleasant. The amendment reduces the appropriation to $21,900.

A joint resolution was reported from the House to the effect that the General Assembly adjourn on the 23d inst., to meet again on the third Wednesday of January, 1873, for the consideration of the new code, such adjourned session to last not longer than thirty days, the members to receive no mileage, and per diem only for the time they were actually in session. Pending the discussion the Senate adjourned, but the bill will probably pass the Senate, the House having passed it to-day.

Bills passed to-day legalizing the acts of the Auditor of Cedar County; legalizing the levy of taxes in Emmet County for the construction of bridges, and legalizing the amended articles of incorporation of the Burlington & Southwestern Railway Company.

After a lengthy discussion, the House passed a concurrent resolution, that this General Assembly will adjourn on the 23d day of April to the third Wednesday in January, 1873. The resolution provides that nothing shall be considered at the adjourned session, and no bills passed except the code, except by unanimous consent. No mileage shall be allowed members at such adjourned session. No per diem shall be allowed members at such adjourned session, except for the full time in which the General Assembly shall be actually in session.

The vote by which the bill providing for a new Penitentiary at Anamosa was lost was reconsidered, and the bill passed by a vote of 61 to 32.

The vote by which the Normal School bill was lost, was reconsidered, and the bill was lost upon its passage, not receiving a constitutional majority.

The report of the Committee of Conference touching the disagreement on the bill allowing townships to vote a tax of 5 per cent in aid of railroads, was concurred in.

The bill to permanently locate the Reform School was lost, not receiving a constitutional majority.

The bill passed in relation to the State Library and the duties of the State Librarian. The bill places the library under the supervision of the Governor, Secretary of State, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Supreme Judges. The salary of the Librarian is fixed at $1,200, and $1,000 is annually appropriated to be used in the purchase of books. It provides that the library shall be kept open every day during the sessions of the General Assembly and Supreme Court.

The bill allowing townships to transfer the tax voted in aid of one railroad to another, providing the road for which the tax was originally voted is not completed within a specified time, was passed.

The bill to promote water power improvements passed. The bill is designed to allow canals to be dug for the carrying of water along the Mississippi River, for the running of mills, and providing for securing the right of way to effect such improvements. By this means it would be possible to utilize the great power in the interest of cotton factories and other mills, the erection of which is already projected.

The bill passed providing for the building of bridges by counties, at a cost not to exceed $25,000.

Michigan.

LANSING, Mich., April 11.—The Senate met. Philip H. Emerson, President *pro tem.*, presiding. Nineteen out of the thirty-two Senators are present. The rules for the trial of the impeachment of Charles A. Edmonds, the Commissioner of the State Land Office, were adopted. At noon the President declared the Senate adjourned without day, being immediately sworn by the Secretary, who administered the oath to the Senators as members of the Court. A recess was taken till 2 o'clock. At 2 o'clock the managers will appear at the bar of the Senate, and submit eleven articles of impeachment, charging Commissioner Edmonds with fraudulently withholding from trade, and illegally speculating in, lands, defrauding honest citizens, conspiring with [illegible] other to take improper advantages [illegible] scrip, conveniences, speculating in swamp, converting [illegible] keeping dissolute and corrupt [illegible] swamp land scrip, money received for lands [illegible] private benefit, and using the same for [illegible] obscene print, drunkenness, and adult[illegible]

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 11.—In the House to-day, the Senate bill to fix the time of electing delegates to the Constitutional Convention in April, 1873, failed to pass for want of a Constitutional majority, lacking five votes. As this vote was reconsidered, it is probable the bill will pass next week. The contest on this question of fixing the day when these Convention delegates shall be elected has been a warm one, the Republicans having been divided as to which was the most feasible time. The Republican caucus decided in favor of electing in October, but some Republicans, claiming that this was not a party question, refused to be governed by the caucus, and so combined with the Democrats to select 1873 as the time for the election.

In the House, the House bill to authorize the appointment of three Commissioners to rearrange the Morgan raid claims, was passed.

Withdrawal of Suits Against Banks.

CINCINNATI, April 11.—Attorney-General Pond, of Ohio, has withdrawn his suit, commenced a few days ago, against the First and Second National Banks of Hamilton, O., and their Directors, for the recovery, as was alleged, of money connected with the Lindley Treasury defalcation. Having received the certificate from the State Auditor that the representation concerning the indebtedness of the County to the State was untrue, and it being understood that Commissioners had withdrawn from the Prosecuting Attorney the power to prosecute such actions in behalf of the County, he, by direction of the Governor, revoked the authority heretofore given to prosecute the suits, and asked that the action begun might be dismissed without prejudice. It is said that nearly all the business men and manufacturers of Hamilton joined in the statement of facts which formed the basis for this action of the Attorney-General.

IOWA.

A Murderer Sues for Pardon.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DESMOINES, Ia., April 11.—Governor Carpenter lately received a letter from James M. Bell, a convict now confined in the State Prison at Fort Madison, under a ten years' sentence, for the murder of Chas. Austin, at Council Bluffs, two years ago. Bell prays for pardon. He evidently thinks from the surplus amount of humane individuals now exercising themselves to save the murderer Stanley from being hung, and to induce the Legislature to repeal the death penalty, that it is a good time for him to sue for pardon. The Governor's humanity is not likely to move him to grant the pardon.

COUNCIL BLUFFS.

Buildings Going Up on the Railroad Transfer Grounds—River Navigation.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA, April 11.—Mechanics and laborers of all kinds are busy at the Union Pacific transfer grounds, putting up ticket offices, telegraph offices, round-houses, waiting-rooms, hotels, eating-houses, saloons, offices, laying tracks, grading streets, loading and unloading cars for the five great roads, where a few weeks ago were hundreds of acres of level prairie belonging to the Union Pacific Railroad and without a house. The Union Pacific have removed two immense safes and other office furniture from Omaha to their transfer office here. General Sickles, General Superintendent, and General Grant are of the most active and energetic of the Union Pacific Directors, are here attending to the interests of the Company, and spend a good deal of time on the transfer grounds.

Harry Strong and Mrs. Frammer, the elopers, repose in jail here.

The river is in an excellent navigable condition. The steamer Mary McDonald is daily expected from below.

VILLANOUS OUTRAGE.

Garroting on West Madison Street—Two Gentlemen and Two Ladies Assaulted by Robbers—One of the Gentlemen Shot While Attempting to Preserve His Watch.

The law against carrying concealed weapons appears to have produced an effect upon the citizens reverse of that which would generally be considered desirable. It is probably owing to the fact that the police pay no attention to its enforcement, that the roughs and rowdies, whose every action—excepting, perhaps, those involuntary ones, such as respiration and the like—is a violation of law, are the beneficiaries, while the law-abiding and respectable portion of the community are the ready victims. There is not a rough or a loafer in the city, probably, who does not carry a weapon. These worthies have thus been enabled to hold at a disadvantage their more conscientious and peaceable prey. Instances of highway robbery, with violence, in Chicago, have not recently been wanting. The following, unique in its boldness, occurred upon the main thoroughfare of the West Side, before 9 o'clock last evening, and should be followed by an investigation as to the whereabouts on his beat was the policeman assigned to those quarters.

At a quarter to 9 o'clock, Mr. Leonard Lodenberg, living at No. 247 Chicago avenue, was walking west on West Madison street with a gentleman named Sneyder, and two ladies. At the corner of Carpenter street, beneath the full light of a street lamp, they were set upon by four young men, roughs of the worst kind. One of the party threw himself heavily upon Mr. Lodenberg and made a grab at his watch. The latter offered a vigorous resistance to the attempted spoliation, when another of the party drew a pistol and fired directly into Mr. Lodenberg's face, with the manifest intention of killing him. The report scared both the would-be assassin and his confederates, who ran off in haste. Mr. Lodenberg was found to be severely injured, the ball passing through his cheek. That the result was not a murder was not owing to the will of the cowardly assailant. Mr. Lodenberg was taken to a Doctor's office, on the corner of Aberdeen street, where his wound was attended to. No arrest has yet been made, from which it is manifest that the only thing to do when assaulted by roughs is to shoot on sight, and take the chances of being tried for murder, or being murdered without trial.

CITY AFFAIRS IN BRIEF.

Personal Items.

Judge McAllister, of the Supreme Court, is laid up with rheumatism at his residence in Waukegan.

—Mr. A. J. Gibbs, of Dubuque, Iowa, has decided to leave that city and cast his fortunes with the new Chicago.

—Rev. Robert Collyer, it is said, has lectured Boston out of $20,000 for the rebuilding of old Unity Church, on North Dearborn street.

—Jonah Woodruff, the original inventor of sleeping cars, is at the Sherman House, introducing his latest style of sleeping and parlor cars in the Northwest.

—On last Sunday Rev. Thomas Leydon, of St. Ann's Catholic Church, corner of Wentworth avenue and Fifty-fifth street, was the recipient of a very handsome present—a buggy of superior construction. The following gentlemen took an active part in obtaining it: Messrs. Edward O'Grady, John Callahan, J. Flannigan, Simon Congan, and Charles Chapman.

—Mr. J. S. Sherman, the well-known landscape gardener, who was Superintendent of Parks in this city before the fire, has been appointed Chief of the Agricultural and Horticultural Bureau of the North Pacific Railroad. He was in St. Paul on Monday, and started on a trip over the road.

—Speaking of Hughey Reid, last year pitcher of the Chicago Ætna Base Ball Club, and now third baseman of the Lone Stars, the New Orleans *Times* says: "This player is, *par excellence*, the best third baseman ever seen in New Orleans, and in view of intimations that he is about to return to Chicago, we would suggest to the State that they will find it no easy task to fill his place."

—The members of the French Canadian Church of this city, to the number of about five hundred, assembled at the church on Thursday evening last, and presented their pastor, Rev. Father Cote, with a handsome gold watch and chain, valued at $150. The presentation was made by twelve young ladies of the congregation. The Rev. Father responded in a feeling manner, and then the good people were entertained with some excellent music, followed by an appetising supper. The affair was of the happiest character.

—The numerous friends of Mr. Gollman, the artist, will be glad to know that he is at present in the city, on a short visit. Mr. Gollman was in Europe at the time of the fire, and of course lost his studio, which was in the Crosby Opera House, and all its contents. He is now located in Cleveland, and has come to Chicago for a visit—a fact which did not prevent his receiving some commissions for crayon portraits as soon as some of his sitters, who had lost their portraits by the fire, learned he was here.

Everything.

Professor Swing's class in English literature will meet this evening, at the rooms of the Christian Union, No. 812 Wabash avenue.

—The ship carpenters and caulkers will discuss the question of wages at Aurora Hall, No. 113 Milwaukee avenue, to-morrow evening.

—J. W. Murray, foreman for Millard & Decker, was presented with a beautiful gold watch and chain by the employees of the firm last evening.

—Peter Doyle, aged 13 years, has been missing since April 9, and his parents, who live at No. 73 West Adams street, have been unable to find him. He has a light complexion, blue eyes, and light brown hair, and wore a chinchilla overcoat, blue striped pants, silk plush cap, a white shirt, and gaiters.

—The Hyde Park Literary Society will meet this evening, to debate the following proposition, "Ought ship-building in the United States to be subsidized," Messrs. Brainard and Ulrich taking the affirmative, and Messrs. Hoard and Willard the negative. Miss Seibert will take care of the music, Mr. Herrick of the oratory, and Miss Binford of the ladies' department.

Gas Explosion at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, April 11.—Just before noon a terrific explosion occurred in the cellar of the clothing house of Johnston & Vance, under the Peabody House, caused by a leaking gas pipe. A clerk went into the cellar with a light to ascertain the cause, when an explosion followed. Two men who were standing on the iron plates in front of the door were blown into the air and fell back into the cellar among the *debris*, but fortunately escaped unhurt, but were badly frightened. The inmates of the adjoining stores and the hotel rushed frantically into the street, and the wildest consternation prevailed among them. Order was soon restored, and the damages found to be insignificant.

Pre-Historic Horses.

We copy the following from the Anglo-Brazilian *Times*:

Father Wolf has reported to the Ecuador Government on the geology of the Manabi coast, and has discovered bones of ancient horses mixed with those of the Andes mastodon. He says:

Another important place in the neighborhood of Rio Bamba is the Chalang ravine, near Punin. The stream coursing in the ravine has cut the beds of the volcanic rock to the old unvolcanic ground. Sand, marls, and silicious conglomerates form the base on which rest the thick volcanic beds, up to 300 feet thick. The lowest, and consequently the oldest of these volcanic beds, is entirely covered with bones of various mammifers. These remains are in general well preserved, and they afford the best material for the recognition of the antediluvian fauna of this country. The hills surrounding Punin formed the borders of the lake which once occupied all the plain of Rio Bamba; and, through favorable circumstances, an infinite quantity of bones collected there. The remains of animals entirely extinct, as, for instance, the mastodon, are found mixed with those of animals now extant, and therefore the volcanic beds belong to the quaternary era. Therefore, as the bed containing the bones is the oldest of the region, we conclude that the activity of our volcanoes is relatively recent and merely touches the tertiary era. Of great interest is the large number of bones of horses and of entire skeletons of this animal. This discovery puts an end at once to a very old discussion of the European paleontologists, many of whom have up to now doubted whether or not antediluvian horses existed in South America. Now, we know that the horse lived along with the mastodon, upon the Andes, but that it became extinct long before the conquest, as the Indians did not recognize it; and thus this animal has had the curious fate of twice flourishing, in two distinct periods, in South America; the first time while pasturing in an absolutely free state on the hills and the margins of the lakes, the second time serving under the hard rule of man.

PERSONAL LIBERTY LEAGUE.

Meeting of the Opponents of the New Temperance Law.

Speeches and Resolutions.

A meeting of the Personal Liberty League was held last evening in Turner Hall, on Twelfth street, near Halsted. The meeting was well attended. Mr. Michael Kelly, President of the League, called the meeting to order. In opening the meeting he called the attention of his hearers to "the so-called Temperance law recently enacted at Springfield, so-called because it was opposed to every laudable effort on behalf of the temperance cause." The misrepresentatives at Springfield had seen proper to ignore the action of the Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association. There was a secret agency at the bottom of this. It was a fanatical agency, combining Know-Nothingism, Mormonism, free love, and hypocrisy [applause], made up of straight-laced ladies and gentlemen of the period. These were the saviors of mankind. The League sought no issue with temperance societies properly organized. These bodies had done much to promote temperance by their personal experience, advice, and moral suasion, and had done more than all legal enactments. The fanatic opposition to the League was, in his opinion, unworthy the title of a temperance organization. The speaker then proceeded to explain the workings of the State League and the Auxiliary County Associations. The object of the meeting was for the purpose of enrolling members of the organization. The money raised by the initiation fee was to defray the expenses of the defence of any member against whom a legal action was brought, to employ legal talent, and and carry the case up to the United States Supreme Court, and, finally, if all other action failed, the money so raised was to be expended in helping to elect, as Representatives at Springfield, men who would represent them and not misrepresent them.

H. B. Miller, better known as "Buffalo" Miller, was the next gun fired. He gave his experience to laws being put on the statute book and not enforced, the which, concluded brought all kinds and manners of law into undeserved contempt. He had used his efforts at Springfield to have the law submitted to a vote of the people. There were in the law some things that were good. He would not condemn the law as wholly wrong and bad, but he would express his objection to a great many of its provisions. The money to be raised was to test the constitutionality of the law. Neither party could lay claim to the glory of passing the law. It was introduced by a Democrat, the majority of Republicans voted for it, and the Liberal Republicans, with but one exception, voted for it. Here Mr. Miller indulged in an appropriate, but not very agreeable or novel, anecdote of an inebriate and his nasty ways. The cumulative rate was touched upon and almost everything else. Congress was not in favor of any such law. If these laws were enforced what would become of the $100,000,000 expected to be raised by taxation from spirits and fermented liquors for the payment of the interest of the National Debt, the debt itself, and the support of the Government? What would become of the 20,000,000 bushels of grain now used in liquors? All this amount thrown on the country, and corn would not be worth raising. To put it into pork and the hog would not be worth the bristles on his back. [Vehement applause.] Amidst the loudest cheering the speaker proceeded to demonstrate with wonderful lucidity that the barley used in malt liquors would also go to hogs until there would be nothing but hogs throughout the entire Union. The new law would punish the guilty no more than the innocent. This was a business meeting, and therefore he would say nothing, but bring his remarks to a close. [Applause.]

After a lull of ten minutes Mr. Miller canvassed for the League, showing how difficult it would be for a single-handed individual to carry a case to the highest tribunal, and the advantages of co-operation in this respect. He would not make the League exclusive. He would have all persons interested in the League give their names in.

Mr. C. H. Swain offered the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, It is the sense of the meeting that there should be united action by all parties opposed to the law recently enacted by the Legislature of this State in relation to the sale of wines, liquor, and beer; therefore, be it

Resolved, That all brewers, distillers, wholesale and retail dealers in wines, liquors, beer, soda, and mineral waters, tobacco and cigars, also billiard table manufacturers, coopers, and all other persons who are opposed to the principles of said law, are requested to become members of the Cook County Personal Liberty League.

Resolved, That we ratify and confirm the action of the Executive Committee of this League in establishing and graduating the initation fees and dues for membership in the same.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of this League be authorized to divide the County of Cook into districts of convenient size, either by ward and town boundaries or otherwise, and appoint an Executive Committee for each of said districts, whose duty it shall be to act under the direction of the Executive Committee Cook County Personal Liberty League in effecting an efficient organization, and enrolling members of said League.

The resolution was adopted.

The enrollment of members was then actively proceeded with, when the meeting adjourned.

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record Thursday, April 11.

CITY PROPERTY.

Jefferson st, between Madison and School sts, e f, 22x79 ft with buildings, dated April 8; consideration, $4,400.

Walnut st, between Lincoln and Wood sts, s f, 50x105 ft, dated April 1; consideration, $6,375.

Lot 39, in Staddelmann's east 5 of north 35 acres of e ½ ne ¼ Section 32, 39, 14, dated March 11; consideration, $1,450.

Oak av, 100 ft e of Moonaway place, s f, 50 ft to alley, dated March 29; consideration, $9,000.

McReynolds st, between Ridgeville road and Wood st, s f, 48 ft to alley, dated April 10; consideration, $1,600.

Green st, between Washington and Madison sts, e f, 50 ft to alley, dated March 1; consideration, $6,500.

Southport av, between Clybourn and Webster avs, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 8; consideration, $850.

Madison st, n w cor Franklin st, s f, 80 79-100x28 86-100 ft, dated Feb. 28; consideration, $32,000.

Lot 36, in Block 6, Sutton's Addition in e ½ s e ¼ Sec. 18, 39, 14, dated April 8; consideration, $1,500.

Lake av, 289 ft n of Thirty-seventh st, e f, 25 ft, running to centre of block, dated April 1; consideration, $6,000.

Maxwell st, 150 ft e of Jefferson, n f, 25 ft running to Liberty st, dated April 10; consideration, $3,350.

Indiana st, near North Market st, n f, 20x100 ft, dated April 9; consideration, $3,000.

Wabash av, 125 ft n of Thirty-second st, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 9; consideration, $12,500.

Coolidge st near Lincoln st, s f, 48 ft to alley, dated March 26; consideration, $1,100.

Waller st, bet Maxwell and Mitchell sts, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Jan. 17; consideration, $1,000.

Bissell st, bet Fremont and Dayton sts, n e f, 24 ft to alley, dated March 25; consideration $800.

Lots 38 to 43, in Block 1, in Race & Pearson's w ½ s e ¼ Sec 23, 39, 13, dated September 28, 1871; consideration, $2,400.

Depot place 100 ft w of Union Park place, n f, 50 ft to alley, with improvements, dated April 9; consideration, $9,000.

Lots 42 and 43, in Block 2, of Assessors' e ½ n w ¼ Sec 8, 39, 14, dated March 28; consideration, $2,800.

Loomis st, bet Jackson and Van Buren sts, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated March 25; consideration, $3,000.

Lot 19, in w ½ Block 34, of w ½ Sec 17, 39, 14, dated March 19; consideration, $4,400.

Arnold st, bet Thirtieth and Thirty-first sts, e f, 25 feet to alley, dated March 26; consideration, $650.

Lots 1 to 27, and 32 to 37, in Block 1, also Lots 54 to 57, in Block 2, of Race & Pearson's w ½ s e ¼ Sec 23, 39, 13, dated March 30; consideration, $14,000.

Wabash av, near Ames st, w f, 50 ft, dated April 11; consideration, $5,000.

Henry st, bet Laflin and Loomis sts, n f, 35 ft to alley, dated March 30; consideration, $1,200.

Lot 4, of Lots 1 to 4, in Block 28, Sec. 7, 39, 14, dated April 5; consideration, $1,400.

Warren av, 120 ft w of Robey st, s f, 22½x124 ft, dated Feb. 22; consideration, $6,000.

Lots 58 and 59, of Campbell's Lots 2, 3, 6, &c., in Block 5, Rockwell's Addition, dated April 24; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 59, in Campbell's Lots 2, 3, 6, &c., in Block 5, Rockwell's Addition, dated April 10; consideration, $500.

South Halsted st, n of Thirty-third st, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 8; consideration, $500.

Harbine st, between Campbell and Robey sts, s f, 24 ft to alley, dated March 11; consideration, $600.

Harbine st, between Campbell and Robey sts, s f, 24 ft to alley, dated March 11; consideration, $600.

Harbine st, between Campbell and Robey sts, s f, 24 ft to alley, dated March 11; consideration, $600.

Lot 58, of Campbell's Lots 2, 3, 6, &c., in Block 5, Rockwell's Addition, dated April 10; consideration, $500.

Coolidge st, bet Laflin st and Ashland av, n f, 24 ft to alley, with building, dated April 6; consideration, $1,475.

West Monroe st, bet Jefferson and Clinton sts, n f, 48x276 ft, dated April 1; consideration, $14,000.

Lot 1, and e ½ Lot 2, of Lot 8, in Block 64, Sec 7, 39, 14, n f on Warren av, bet Ashland av and Paulina st, dated March 23; consideration, $9,000.

Lot 2, in Block 2, in Scammon's Blocks 31 and 32, Sec 33, 39, 14, dated April 9; consideration, $1,000.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Und 1-6 of w 30 acres of n e ¼ of n w ¼ Sec 15, 39, 13 (being 5 acres), dated March 30; consideration, $7,000.

DESTRUCTIVE TORNADO.

Loss of Four Lives.

SOUTH MUDDY, Jasper County, Ill., April 7.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: On Saturday, April 6, about 2 o'clock p. m., the southwestern portion of Jasper County was visited by a most destructive storm, resulting in great loss of life and property. The storm first showed itself in the timber-land bordering on Sandy Creek, where it unroofed houses, and prostrated timber, and orchards, and fences. Moving in a direction a little east of north, it was seen in the open prairie, where it seemed to gather force. The house of Esquire Mahaney, a two-story frame, was blown over, and Mrs. Mahaney instantly killed. A log stable was unroofed and much damaged. A new farm wagon was carried by the storm 200 yards from the stable and literally broken to pieces. The next farm in its destructive course was that of William M. Stewart. Here the buildings were unroofed and damaged, and the orchard and fences prostrated; but fortunately there was no loss of life. A large frame barn of William Traxler was torn down and two or three horses killed. Two or three hundred yards north of Mr. Traxler's was the house of the Rev. James Reed, a story-and-a-half frame. The lower story of this house seems to have been crushed, and the upper rooms and roof to have fallen upon the inmates. Seven persons were in the house, of whom three were killed and the other four wounded, one supposed to be fatally.

From this point the storm passed over the unoccupied prairie, and, though we have rumors of damages and loss of life at the settlement on the Embarrass River, some 10 or 12 miles northeast, there is nothing authentic. This is the first tornado that has ever visited this part of the State, and our community are alarmed over it. The track of the storm was very narrow, not over 200 yards wide, and the principal damage is in a strip not exceeding three miles in length. There was a slight fall of rain, and some hail accompanied the storm, though, at a distance of a half-mile from its course, there was no appearance of anything more than an ordinary spring-rain.

The fruit-buds are uninjured, and farmers are busy sowing oats, of which an unusually great breadth will be sown. R. G. S.

[A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, speaking of the tornado, says: "It blew down a house near Newton in which there were ten persons, killing James P. Benton and his son-in-law, James Pope, and one other person, and injuring more or less all the others in the house at the time of the accident. James P. Benton was well and favorably known at Milford and throughout Clermont County, Ohio, where he married and resided for a number of years, but for the last thirteen years he has been a resident of Olney, Ill., where he carried on wagon-making, with the exception of about three years, during which time he was in the army. James Pope, his son-in-law, was also a soldier in the late war, and had been married about six months."]

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, April 11.—PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; mess, 13@13½c.

GROCERIES—Sugar in good demand; inferior, 8½@8¾c; good to fully fair, 9½@9¾c. Molasses quiet; inferior plantation, 20c; common fermenting, 36@37½c; centrifugal, 45c; cistern bottom, 32c; all others unchanged.

MONETARY—Sterling, 26¼; sight ¼@½; gold, 110¼.

COTTON—Steady; sales 4,000 bales; good ordinary, 21¼c; low middlings, 22c; middlings, 22½c; receipts, 3,926 bales; exports to Liverpool, 3,157 bales; stock, 135,578 bales.

Allegheny Live Stock Market.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., April 11.—Cattle—Market firm. Arrivals fair; best, 6¾@8½c; stockers, 4@5c. Prospects fair.

Sheep—Market slow. Arrivals fair; prospect low; best, 8½@9c; medium, 7½@8c; common, 6@6½c.

Hogs—Market steady. Arrivals fair; Philadelphia, $4.90@5.00; Yorkers, $4.40@4.60. Prospects fair.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GOOD-BYE SWEETHEART

Is certainly one of the brightest and most entertaining novels that have appeared for many years. The heroine of the story, Lenore, is really an original character, drawn only as a woman could draw her, who had looked deeply into the mysterious recesses of the feminine heart. She is a creation totally beyond the scope of a man's pen, unless it were the pen of Shakespeare. Her beauty, her wilfulness, her caprice, her love, and her sorrow, are depicted with marvellous skill, and invested with an interest of which the reader never becomes weary. Miss Broughton, in this work, has made an immense advance on her other stories, clever as these are. Her sketches of scenery and of interiors, though brief, are eminently graphic, and the dialogue is always sparkling and witty. The incidents, though sometimes startling and unexpected, are very natural, and the characters and story, from the beginning to the end, strongly enchain the attention of the reader. The work has been warmly commended by the Press during its publication, as a serial, in Appletons' Journal, and, in its book form, bids fair to be decidedly the novel of the season. Ready on Wednesday, the 10th, in two editions, 8vo., paper covers, at 75 cents, and 1 vol., 12mo, 437 pages, $1.50.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, Nos. 549 and 551 Broadway, N. Y.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Boots & Shoes,

209 Michigan-av.,

(Northwest corner of Congress-st., near the Tremont House).

Offer to close buyers a large and complete stock of Boots and Shoes, including their UNSURPASSED

Custom Boots.

TEAS.

N. SHERWOOD & CO.,

Have removed to the southeast corner of South Water-st. and Wabash-av., with the largest stock of

TEAS

Ever offered on the Chicago market.

JEWELRY.

R. J. MORSE,

(Formerly 120 Lake-st.)

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, CHAINS,

AND FINE JEWELRY.

New stock and low prices.

449 Wabash-av., Chicago.

FINANCIAL.

Corn Exchange National Bank, Of Chicago.

APRIL 8, 1872.

On and after this date (until our new office in the Chamber of Commerce is completed), the office of this bank will be at the southeast corner of Washington and Market-sts. ORSON SMITH, Cashier.

Citizens' Bank, of Butler & Co.,

167 West Madison-st., Chicago. A general banking business transacted. Eastern capital on hand for investment in Western securities. Gold, Government, and local bonds and stocks bought and sold. Refer to Commercial National Bank, Chicago; Messrs. Geo. Opdyke & Co., Bankers, N. Y.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate in the city or suburbs at current rates. G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 70 South Canal-st.

HOTEL RANGES.

E. MONEUSE & DUPARQUET'S IMPERIAL FRENCH RANGES,

Broilers, Carving Tables, &c.

FOR HOTELS & RESTAURANTS.

New supply of all sizes just arrived.

M. W. & F. LESTER, Sole Agents,

1068 & 1070 State-st., near Twenty-third

GENERAL NOTICES.

THE

Commercial National Bank

OF CHICAGO.

APRIL 4, 1872.

On and after this date (until our new office on the northeast corner of Washington and Dearborn-sts. is completed) the office of this Bank will be at the First National Bank Building, corner of State and Washington-sts.

M. D. BUCHANAN, Cashier.

Important Notice to Importers.

Arrangements are now perfected which enables the Grand Trunk Railway to receive goods from the ship's side in Montreal and other places, and transport them to Chicago in through cars and in BOND without the usual delay incident to the importation of goods at the frontier ports. Importers will please consign their goods to the Grand Trunk Railway at Montreal. For other information apply at the Company's office, 50 Market-st., Chicago.

April 8. F. A. HOWE, Agent.

NOTICE.

BOARD OF HEALTH, CHICAGO, April 10, 1872.

All owners of property in the burnt district where contents of privy vaults are not removed are hereby notified to remove the same within 20 days from the date hereof, or suit will be commenced immediately thereafter. By order of the Board.

J. W. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, March 28, 1872.

The Annual Meeting

of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of May next, between the hours of eleven o'clock in the forenoon and two o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the 30th day of March instant, and will re-open on the morning of the 2d day of May next.

GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

Chicago and Eastern Insurance

Claims bought at the highest market price at 93 West Washington-st., Room 1. Also insurance placed in the Michigan State, and the most reliable companies in the country.

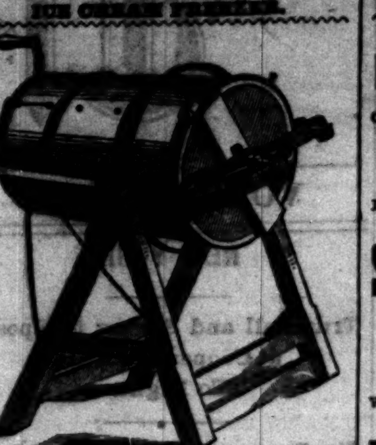
FOR SALE.

PRINTER'S GLYCERINE

Roller Composition,

AT 93 W. WASHINGTON-ST., BASEMENT.

ICE CREAM FREEZER.



TINGLEY'S PATENT

HORIZONTAL

ICE CREAM FREEZER

Is recommended for FAMILIES, HOTELS, SALOONS, and WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS as the best Ice Cream Freezer in the market.

It saves ICE,

Saves TIME,

Saves LABOR.

And produces the finest quality of Cream known to the art.

Send for Descriptive Catalogue.

CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer,

506 COMMERCE-ST.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

SAFE PROTECTOR.

Absolute Security

FROM

BURGLARS!

All interested in the protection of valuables are invited to examine the

"PROTECTOR!"

OPERATED BY ELECTRICITY.

ALSO, A FULL STOCK OF

MARVIN & CO.'S

SAFES.

17 South Canal-st.

ROOFING MATERIALS.

Roofing Materials

AND

BUILDING FELT.

Send for Circulars and Pamphlets.

BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL,

230 East Monroe-st., Chicago.

SPECTACLES.

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!

For Sight is Priceless!!

But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It.

TRADE MARK

If you value your eyesight, use these Perfect Lenses. Ground from minute crystal pebbles, melted together, and derive their name, "Diamond," on account of their Hardness and Brilliancy. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others in use. Manufactured by J. E. SPENCER & CO., Opticians, New York.

CAUTION.—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark.

For sale by responsible agents throughout the Union. J. H. MAYO & CO., 468 State-st., and 37 West Madison, Jewelers and Opticians, are sole agents for Chicago, Ills. From whom they can only be obtained. No pedlars employed.

SHOULDER BRACES.

Shoulder Braces.

DR. MARSH'S Gents' and Ladies' Shoulder Braces are the best in use. Light, elastic, producing the required pressure, and giving ease and comfort to the wearer. These, and all kinds of Braces, Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Apparatus for Bow Legs, Club Feet, Spinal Curvature, Weak Ankles, and all other physical deformities, made and accurately fitted at the Radical Cure Truss Office of MARSH & BOWLES, southeast corner State and Eighteenth sts.

HOSIERY, NOTIONS, ETC.

D. W. & A. KEITH & CO.,

WHOLESALE

HOSIERY, NOTIONS,

WHITE GOODS, LINENS, &c.

Have a large and desirable stock of the above goods, which they offer to the trade at low prices.

Nos. 14 & 16 East Madison-st.,

NEAR WABASH-AV.

BUSINESS CARDS.

The Niagara Elevating Co.,

CAPITAL, $250,000.

THOMAS CLARK, Prest. CYRUS CLARKE, Vice Prest. JOHN WHITE, Secy. and Treas.

Will receive consignments of grain for storage, transhipment by Canal, Erie and New York Central Railroads or for sale. OFFICE NO. 4, COMMERCIAL BLOCK, Buffalo, N. Y.

WILLIAM GOLDIE & CO.,

Builders, Contractors, and Manufacturers of Sash, Doors and Blinds, Door and Window Frames, Dressed Flooring, Siding, etc.; Glazed Sash, Moldings, Casings, Brackets, Turning, Scroll Sawing, etc. All kinds of Stair Building done to order. Ordered work a specialty. Lightning-rod Standards in stock. Factory, corner Eighteenth and Canal-sts. Chicago.

B. J. BARTLETT, Superintendent.

EAGLE IRON FOUNDRY,

(Established in 1840.)

SAMUEL J. CRESWELL, Jr.,

812, 814, 816, and 818 Race-st.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Iron Fronts, Stairs, Girders, Lintels, Columns, etc. etc. Light and heavy Water Pipes.

J. B. HALL,

TAILOR,

NO. 330 WABASH-AV.

Bond & Chandler,

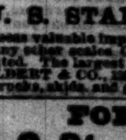
ENGRAVERS ON WOOD

119 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

P. & J. CASEY,

At the old stand, 41 and 43 Fifth-av. (Wells-st.), between Lake and Randolph-sts. Carpets, furniture, bedding, counters and show-cases, for sale cheap.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD

SCALES,

OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,

2 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

HOWE'S

U. S. STANDARD SCALES

Possess valuable improvements, which are not found in any other scales. Comparison with any other make invited. The largest assortment in the West. A. M. GILBERT & CO., 166 Michigan-av. Also, a full stock of trucks, skids, and grocers' drawers.

FORSYTH'S

U. S. Standard Scales

FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE, 43 South Desplaines-st.

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

NOTWITHSTANDING THE

INTENSE COLD

Of the Winter, we have so far completed our New Building as to be able to return to our old stand,

45 & 47 Lake-st.,

In time for the Spring Trade, where we may be found with a full stock of

SADDLERY HARDWARE

AND

CARRIAGE GOODS,

Which we offer to the Trade on our usual favorable terms. Orders promptly attended to.

HAYDEN & KAY.

Chicago, March 30, 1872.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LODGINGS

AT

THE OLD

California House,

61 South Canal-st.

RATES:

Single Bed, per night,	$ .50
Single Bed, per week,	3.00
Single Bed, and Board, per week,	7.00
Table Board, per week,	4.50

OFFICE AT

California Restaurant,

53 South Canal-st.

P. S.—Regular 25c. Meals as usual.

CORNELL'S PATENT

IRON FRONTS

COSTS 30 PER CENT LESS

Than any others. Can be put up complete in 3 weeks from date of order. One now going up at 336 Wabash-av. Call and see it. ALBAN O. SEIMERS, Sup't at Chicago.

169 WABASH-AV.

Crete Market Day.

There will be held in Crete, Will County, Ill., on the 18th day of APRIL, 1872, and on the third Thursday of every month thereafter, a Market Day, for the sale of HORSES, CATTLE, &c.

Farmers bring on your Stock. Buyers will be in attendance. 32 miles south of Chicago, on Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

USE THE BEST!! IT IS ECONOMY!

THE EUREKA MACHINE TWIST,

50 and 100 yard spools, and one ounce and one-fourth ounce for manufacturers, is the BEST and CHEAPEST in the market, superior in smoothness and strength. All letters warranted full size and full length. BUTTON-HOLE TWIST ON 10 YARD SPOOLS. For sale everywhere at retail, and at wholesale by the manufacturers.

SEAVEY, FOSTER, BOWMAN & CO., 216 Wabash-av., Chicago.

MOTHERS

SAVE YOUR INFANTS

NESTLE'S LACTEOUS FARINA, THE MOTHER'S MILK SUBSTITUTE.

Extensively used and recommended by the most eminent physicians. Sold by Druggists and Grocers.

H. ASTIE & CO., Sole Agents,

15 South William-st., New York.

TAKE NOTICE!

J. IRVING, sole agent for the Noiseless Gasoline Stoves, Tinners' Pot Stove, and Tailors' Heating Stove, and small Gas-Heating Stove, 165 South Halsted-st., and 27 Blue Island-av. Get the Regulating Jet Burner. A first-class Milliner wanted. None other need apply. Call at 206 South Halsted-st.

Metal Engraved Signs.

HOJER & GRAHAM, M'f'rs,

91 Duane-st., New York.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

Established 1840. Steam between NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

From New York.		From New York.	
China	April 17	Calabria	April [illegible]
Russia	April 24	Abyssinia	April [illegible]
Cuba	May 1	Batavia	May [illegible]

Cabin Passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold. Return Tickets at greatly reduced rates. Cabin passage and berths selected.

Steerage Passage, $30, currency.

Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent. Bills of Lading for merchandise to and from Europe issued in connection with Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway.

P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent, 256 State-st., Chicago.

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

SODA WATER.

Agency for G. D. Dows & Co.'s Apparatus, Generators, Copper Fountains, Tumbler Washers, Ice Shavers, &c.

BLISS & TORREY,

Wholesale Druggists' Sundries,

35 Market.

PROPOSALS.

COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE, COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS, CHICAGO, April 1, 1872.

Proposals will be received by the undersigned at this office until the 20th instant for the bonds of Cook County, as follows:

For $300,000 to be delivered on the 25th of this month.

For $400,000 to be delivered on the 15th of June next.

These bonds are sold by direction of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, and are a part of the issue of $1,000,000 authorized by the General Assembly of the State of Illinois at its present session, and issued in denominations of $1,000, with coupons attached, will run twenty years, interest at 7 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually at the Metropolitan National Bank, in the City of New York, where the principal is also payable. The Constitution of the State of Illinois provides that "No county shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to an amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding 5 per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for State and County taxes, previous to the incurring of such indebtedness."

The present indebtedness of Cook County is less than $2,500,000. The last valuation for taxation was something over $260,000,000, so that this issue of bonds is not only within the Constitutional limit, but [illegible] of the proceeds is to be applied to pay present indebtedness, there can therefore be no better security offered to capitalists.

Proposals will be received for all or any part of the above sums, and will be submitted to the Board of Commissioners for acceptance or rejection.

J. S. RUMSEY, County Treas.

Notice to Bridge Builders.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Board of Trustees of the Town of Hyde Park until Saturday, April 20, at 4 o'clock p. m., at the Town Hall in Hyde Park, for the construction of a wooden pile bridge across the Calumet River, at a point where the dividing line between the Town of Hyde Park and the Town of Calumet crosses said river (generally known as Dalton's Bridge.)

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of Samuel S. Greeley, Esq., Room 12, 394 Wabash-av., Chicago.

Proposals to be directed to "C. M. Cady, President," and indorsed "Proposals for Dalton's Bridge."

The Board reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

DANIEL HEALEY, Supt. of Public Works.

Hyde Park, April 8, 1872.

Northern Pacific R.R.

Proposals for Dredging the Inner Harbor of Duluth, Minn.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Engineer's Office, Northern Pacific Railroad, Duluth, Minn., until NOON OF TUESDAY, APRIL TWENTY-THIRD, for Dredging in the Inner Harbor.

The amount of work to be done this season is estimated at about FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND CUBIC YARDS.

Bids will be received in two ways—

First—For dredging per cubic yard.

Second—Per day of ten hours, the contractor furnishing machines, appliances, and performing the work.

For further information apply to Col. WM. B. [illegible], Resident Engineer, Duluth.

By order of Hon. J. Gregory Smith, President.

W. MILNOR ROBERTS, Chief Engineer Northern Pacific R. R.

Duluth, Minn., April 4, 1872.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

CLARK & SYBRANDT, Carpenters and Builders, of the city of Chicago, have this day mutually agreed that all accounts outstanding, and all contracts under way, shall be settled and completed by said Clark.

THOS. CLARK, J. H. SYBRANDT.

Dated April 10, 1872.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.

C. E. WERBER is admitted a partner with me in the business, to date from Feb. 1st.

JOHN N. TRA[illegible]

INSURANCE.

Insurance Claims.

All valid claims against the PEOPLE'S INS. CO. of San Francisco, for loss by fire, or otherwise, must be presented at the office of the [illegible], 263 Wabash-av., before the first of May, 1872.

A. B. [illegible]

...Y HARDWARE. ...THSTANDING THE ...NSE COLD ...have so far completed our New ...able to return to our old stand, ...47 Lake-st., ...Trade, where we may be found ...a full stock of ...Y HARDWARE AND ...ARRIAGE GOODS, ...the Trade on our usual favorable ...ers promptly attended to. ...EN & KAY. ...1872.

...ELLANEOUS. ...GINGS AT ...E OLD ...nia House, ...uth Canal-st. ...RATES: ...night, $.50 ...week, 3.00 ...Board, per week, 7.00 ...er week, 4.50 ...OFFICE AT ...ia Restaurant, ...outh Canal-st. ...ur 25c. Meals as usual.

...ELL'S PATENT ...FRONTS ...PER CENT LESS. ...Can be put up complete in 8 weeks ...ALBAN C. STIMERS, Sup't at Chicago. ...WABASH-AV.

...Market Day. ...held in Crete, Will County, Ill., on ...PRIL, 1872, and on the third Thurs... thereafter, a Market Day, for the ...CATTLE, &c. ...

...ST!! IT IS ECONOMY! ...KA MACHINE TWIST, ...T. POSTER, BOWMAN & CO., 618 Wabash-av., Chicago.

...OTHERS ...YOUR ...LACTEOUS FARINA, ...'S MILK SUBSTITUTE. ...INFANTS

...AKE NOTICE! ...

...Engraved Signs. ...ER & GRAHAM, M'f'rs, 61 Duane-st., New York.

...AN NAVIGATION. ...RD MAIL LINE. ...BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN, ...ND LIVERPOOL. ... P. H. DU VERNET, ...State-st., Chicago.

...GGISTS' SUNDRIES. ...A WATER. ...G. D. Dows & Co.'s Appara... Copper Fountains, ... BLISS & TORREY, ...Druggists' Sundries, 25 Market-st.

PROPOSALS. County Treasurer's Office, Cook County, Illinois. Chicago, April 2, 1872. ... J. B. RUMSEY, County Treas.

...to Bridge Builders. ... DANIEL HEALEY, Supt. of Public Works. April 4, 1872.

...ern Pacific R.R. ...for Dredging the Inner ...rbor of Duluth, Minn. ... W. MILNOR ROBERTS, ...Engineer Northern Pacific R. R. Co. ...April 4, 1872.

...SOLUTION NOTICES. ...SSOLUTION. ...STREANDT, Carpenters ... THOS. CLARK. J. H. STREANDT. ...1872.

...ERSHIP NOTICES. ...ARTNERSHIP. ...

...INSURANCE. ...rance Claims. ...against the PEOPLE'S INS. CO. ... A. B. GUNNISON.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 11.

In the local money market the most prominent feature is the advance in New York exchange from 25c to 50c discount last week, to about 50c per $1,000 premium to-day. This indicates a flow of capital toward New York, but the large shipments of corn from the central part of the State to the Eastern markets now being made, together with the amount of exchange that will soon be made against the grain carried out by the first fleet of vessels, will probably turn exchange in favor of the West again before long.

The Mississippi River is now open from La Crosse to Lake Pepin, and within a week or ten days, boats will probably be running to St. Paul, which will facilitate the movement of the grain in that region also.

Money continues to work close in this market.

The stringency in the New York money market still attracts considerable attention here. The investigation of the condition of the Tenth National Bank in connection with the lock-up, resulted, as we supposed it would, in nothing. It appeared that Henry M. Smith, on the morning of the 5th inst., deposited in the bank between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000 before 10 o'clock. This sum was chiefly made up of brokers' checks upon other city institutions, and they were represented by the Tenth National Bank in its morning exchanges of the same day at the Clearing House. It also appeared that of the above sum deposited, $3,100,000 was paid on the same day over the counter of the bank, upon the checks of Henry M. Smith, and $1,000,000 was sent to the Sub-Treasury in payment for gold. There was nothing in all this that could be shown to be illegal, either on the part of Smith or of the bank, and, while it is apparent their intention was to derange the money market, it seems scarcely possible to restrain or prevent such schemes by any law that can be enacted.

The effect of the lock-up on the prices of stocks and bonds has, however, been insignificant, as will be seen by the following table of prices at 2 o'clock to-day, as compared with prices of one month ago:

	April 11.	March 11.
Western Union	73¼	70½
Quicksilver	38½	31
Fargo	79	74½
Adams	97½	97½
American	73½	73½
United States	71	71
Pacific	62½	61
N. Y. Central	96½	98½
Erie	63½	30½
Reading	...	113¼
Harlem	110	105½
Lake Shore	94½ ex. div.	92½
Union Pacific	37½	36½
Pittsburgh	91½	90½
Rock Island	111 ex. div.	113½
Northwestern	79½	77½
Wabash	73½	73½
St. Paul	60—79½	59½—79½
O. & M.	47	45
Bonds of 1881	115	115½
5-20s of 1862	112	111½
5-20s of 1864	112	111½
5-20s of 1865	112	112½
5-20s of 1865, new	111	110½
5-20s of 1867	112	112
5-20s of 1868	112	112½
10-40s	108½	108
Currency 6s	115	114½
Gold	110	110½

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean furnish quotations for Government bonds and local securities, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6s of '81	115½	115½@115¾
5-20s of '62	112½	112½@112¾
5-20s of '64	112½	112½@112¾
5-20s of '65	112	112½@112¾
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	111½	112
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	112½	112½
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	112½	113
10-40s	108	108½
United States new 5 per cents	110½	110½
United States currency 6's	114½	115
Chicago City 7s	... 100 and int.	
Cook County 7s	... 100 and int.	
Gold exchange		110½
Sterling exchange (large drafts)	109½	110@110½
Gold and gold coupons		110½

LATEST.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Gold closed quiet and firm at 110@110⅛, after having sold at 110⅜. Loans were from 7 gold to flat for carrying. Clearings, $24,000,000.

Governments quiet and steady.

Stocks opened heavy, and during the first and second calls sold down 2@3 per cent. In the afternoon there was a very rapid reaction, the bears having failed in their efforts to create a panic by locking up money, which returns here now faster than they can lock it up. The banks received to-day large amounts from out-of-town correspondents, and there promises to be a plethora soon, as it is believed that the bears will unlock their money before long. Northwestern was the weakest stock, owing to a report that there will be no dividend on common. It fell to 73½, but rallied to 80. Lake Shore fell to 94¼, and reacted to 95. St. Paul declined to 59¼, and rallied to 60¼. New York Central fell off to 96¼, and closed at 97⅛. Columbus, Chicago, & Indiana Central remains strong, either on large purchases by the Baltimore & Ohio party or to the Atlantic & Great Western. There is a large, sharp interest in this stock created since the late rise by parties believing it to be almost worthless, and it is predicted that they will be cornered. The market closed strong and active.

Money opened strong at ⅛, closed at 1 per cent gold, one bank having loaned $500,000 at the latter rate.

State bonds dull and steady.

Sterling, 109½.

Governments:

Coups, '81	115¾	Coups, '67	112½
Coups, '62	112¼	Coups, '68	113
Coups, '64	112½	10-40s	108½
Coups, '65	112¾	New 5s	110
Coups, '65, new	111¾	Currency 6s	115

State bonds:

Missouris	95¼	Old Virginias	54
Old Tennessees	66½	Old N. Carolinas	30
New Tennessees	66½	New N. Carolinas	20
New Virginias	58		

Stocks closed:

Canton	99½	St. Paul	60½
W. U. Tel	73½	St. Paul pref'd	80½
Quicksilver	39	Wabash	73½
Adams Express	97½	Wabash pref'd	87
Wells & Fargo	79½	Fort Wayne	96½
American	73½	Terre Haute	...
United States	71	Terre Haute pref'd	...
Pacific Mail	63½	Chicago & Alton	116
New York Central	97¼	C. & A. pref'd	117
N. Y. C. scrip	91½	Ohio & Miss	47½
Erie	63½	C., C. & C.	89½
Erie pref'd	77	C., B. & Q.	133
Harlem	110	Lake Shore	95
Harlem pref'd	110	Ind Central	31½
Mich. Central	116	Illinois Central	133
Pittsburgh	91	Union Pacific	37½
Northwestern	80½	Cent. Pacific bonds	101½
N. W. pref'd	90½	Union Pacific bonds	89½
Rock Island ex div	111½	D. L. & Western	108
New Jersey Cent	109½		

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 11.

The following were the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1871.	Received. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.
Flour, brls	3,060	3,451	4,250	2,905
Wheat, bu	1,750	9,650	14,605	102,286
Corn, bu	73,980	47,150	60,217	42,432
Oats, bu	26,040	22,144	20,574	28,244
Rye, bu	790	2,225	1,500	355
Barley, bu	1,500	3,000	9,068	5,050
Grass seed, lbs	52,217	4,460	121,804	....
Flax seed, lbs	....	....	22,000	....
Broom corn, lbs	16,100	8,200	....	2,000
Cured meats, lbs	16,870	218,360	522,145	237,209
Beef, brls	35	41	....	....
Pork, brls	....	11	5	270
Lard, lbs	24,790	28,610	150,675	38,550
Tallow, lbs	21,190	12,865	4,225	....
Butter, lbs	51,920	24,825	16,488	15,940
D. hogs, No	....	....	....	....
Live hogs, No	8,254	4,388	5,461	1,767
Cattle, No	2,321	1,472	1,842	720
Sheep, No	1,290	1,929	360	....
Hides, lbs	95,280	56,370	77,485	87,100
Highwines, brls	250	25	24	640
Wool, lbs	22,370	37,240	15,000	22,420
Potatoes, bu	2,377	2,500	1,032	225
Lumber, m	1,480	1,677	661	1,755
Shingles, m	1,620	810	1,291	1,444
Lath, m	172	....	41	94
Salt, brls	....	....	871	1,100

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: 1,486 bu oats; 336 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 1 car wheat; 93 cars corn; 2 cars oats; 2 cars rye. Total, 98 cars. Also 10,800 bu No. 2 corn by canal. Total, 50,000 bu.

The leading produce markets were irregular to-day, and only moderately active. The business done was principally speculative. There was little change in prices on grain, though winter stored grain, for delivery this month, was quoted higher; the reason being that the seller takes ½c per bu off the selling price, in order to make it regular.

As there is some discussion on this point, we will state the case. Grain sold as "regular" is delivered subject to a charge of 4c storage, up to the night of the 15th of April. After that time it is delivered subject to a charge of 2c per bu (summer rate). In both cases the grain must have five days to run after delivery, before any additional storage will be charged. Grain delivered to-day will therefore be subject to 4c, which must carry it through to the 15th inst. without extra charge. But another ½c per bu will be charged for storage for any part of the ten days following the 15th; this ½c must, therefore, be deducted from the selling price. Wheat sold at $1.22½ per bu, will be paid for with $1.22, and the buyer will pay the ½c, or 4½c altogether, to the warehouse men.

On the 16th inst. grain will be delivered subject to a storage of 2c, while the storage charges are 4c. The difference of 2½c per bu must be deducted from the selling price, and the full storage charge will then be paid by the buyers on taking the grain out of store. In former years the deduction was 3c, because ½c per bu accumulated every five days after the 15th of April. Now the time is ten days, and the grain only needs to run five days, as heretofore.

Highwines were quiet and steady, with no signs of weakness, though reported heavy in New York. Sales were reported of 150 brls at 83c per gallon.

Lake freights were quiet and unchanged. For corn by sail owners were generally asking 15c to Buffalo, 18½c to Oswego, and 19c to Kingston. A few shippers were nominally willing to pay 12c, 15, and 16½c, respectively, but nothing was done.

Provisions were irregular, especially on mess pork, which was strong and weak, active and lifeless, by turns. There was a good demand for pork early, and sales were effected at an advance of 15@20c per brl on yesterday's closing sales. Then the bear interest "jumped on it" and hammered it down by the sale of 100 brl lots till it sold 5c lower than at yesterday's call. The publication of the figures assumed to give the stocks of pork at the principal Western points, has been extensively animadverted on; many people thinking that some of the stocks are nearly twice as large as stated. Lard was quiet; it opened firm, and so ruled for a long time, but it finally followed the lead of pork, and went down. There has been quite a relative firmness in cash lard recently, none being offered. There is plenty here, but it is nearly all being carried for future delivery on short sales. Meats were in fair demand, and very firmly held, especially on short clear. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller April, $12.20@12.22½; do seller May, $12.20@12.25; do seller June, $12.40@12.45; do seller July, $12.60@12.70. Lard, cash or seller April, $8.35; do, seller May, $8.55; do, seller June, $8.65@8.70; do seller July, $8.80. Dry salted meats at at 4½@4¾c for shoulders; 6½c for rough sides; 6¾@6½c for short ribs; and 6¾@6⅞c for short clear. Boxed meats ½@¾c higher than the above quotations for loose. Boxed Cumberlands, 6½@6¾c. Sweet pickled hams, 8@9½c, according to weight. Bacon quoted at 4½c for shoulders; 6½c for short ribs; 7c for short clear, and 10@10½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess beef, $10.75@11.00. Beef hams, $24.00@25.00. City tallow, 8c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork, cash or seller the month, at $12.02½; 1,000 brls do, seller May at $12.40; 2,800 brls do at $12.37½; 100 brls do. at $12.35; 500 brls do. at $12.32½; 500 brls do at $12.27½; 2,750 brls do at $12.30; 250 brls do at $12.32½; 3,000 brls do, at $12.30; 750 brls do at $12.17½; 500 brls do, at $12.25; 500 brls do seller June, at $12.65; 1,000 brls do at $12.60; 500 brls do at $12.65; 250 brls do at $12.52½; 500 brls do at $12.50; 500 brls do at $12.47½; 1,000 brls do at $12.45; 750 brls do at $12.40; 516 tcs lard at $8.50; 100 tcs do, at $8.45; 250 tcs do, seller May, at $8.65; 250 tcs do seller June, at $8.75; 250 tcs do at $8.67½; 50 tcs sweet pickled hams at 8½c; 175 tcs do at 8c; 340,000 lbs shoulders at 4½c; 50,000 lbs do at 4½c; 50 boxes do at 4½c; 30,000 lbs short ribs (light) at 6c; 40,000 lbs do at 6½c; 65,000 lbs short clear at 6½c.

Flour was in better demand, and moderately active. It would have been more active but for the scarcity of desirable offerings. Both local dealers and shippers were in the market, "looking around," and buying little. Sales were reported of 25 brls white winter extras at $9.25; 275 brls do at $9.00; 50 brls do at $7.40; 50 brls do on private terms; 500 brls spring extras at $6.75; 100 brls do at $6.65; 200 brls do. at $6.50; 200 brls do at $6.45; 100 brls do at $6.25; 100 brls do at $6.00; 200 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring superfines at $5.00. Total, 2,000 brls. Also, 10 tons bran at $18.00, on track.

Wheat was irregular at about the same average as yesterday, being rather firm, though reported easier in New York. The market opened with a downward tendency, but soon recovered, owing to rumors of a corner in wheat for May. There is no knowing, at this distance of time, whether such a corner be determined on or not; the fact that it is talked about thus early is rather against the probability, and corners must be kept dark to be successful. But it is known that a corner is possible, as many sections are bare of wheat, though it is far from being as scarce all over the country as has been reported. The corner excitement is more probably the result of a few hints dexterously thrown out by parties who want to sell now, instead of waiting for May. It is now known that a similar bull movement was plotted last week, but the execution was spoiled by one of the parties to the compact; he took advantage of the time to sell out his load to his partners. There was very little trading in cash wheat to-day, as the seller April deals are all settled up, and the shipping movement is light; but the demand for May options was good, for the reason above noted. Seller May opened at $1.26, fell off ½c, advanced to $1.26½ and closed firm at $1.26½. Seller the month, or cash No. 2 spring sold at $1.22½@1.22¾; seller last half do at $1.24½@1.24½; and seller June at $1.27½@1.28½, closing firm. For buyer May $1.28½ was bid, and $1.30 for buyer June. No. 3 spring was nominal at $1.16@1.17; and rejected do at $1.05@1.07, the outside for regular. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No 1 spring at $1.35; 13,800 bu No. 2 spring, regular, at $1.22½; 15,600 bu do at $1.22¾. Total, 29,800 bu.

Corn was less active, rather quiet, and averaged a shade easier than yesterday, though reported steady, and more active in New York. Operators are growing more cautious than heretofore, limiting their business principally to the settlement of former trades. The price seems so low that they are afraid to sell short, and stocks are so large that they see little inducement to go long, even though there be rumors of a possible corner for May. Cash corn was quiet, seller May opened at 42½c, declined ⅛c, and improved to 42½c at the close. Seller May and June sold at 42½@42¾c; seller June at 43¾@43c; and seller July at 43½@44½c, all closing with holders at the outside. Seller the month closed at 38½c. Cash sales were reported of 20,000 bu regular No. 2 at 38½c; 15,000 bu do at 38¾c; 9,600 bu do fresh receipts, part on track, at 41½c; 23,600 bu do at 41½c; 400 bu rejected at 37c; 2,400 bu yellow at 40½c, on through cars; 2,000 bu mixed, do at 40½c. Total 73,000 bu.

Oats were tame, and a shade easier, though regular No. 2 were nominally ⅛@½c higher, owing to the ½c drawback on storage. Seller the month sold at 31½c; seller May at 34½@34¾c; and seller June at 35½c, all closing steady. Cash sales were reported of 600 bu fresh receipts at 33½c; 1,200 bu do at 33½c; 1,200 bu at 31½c; 1,200 bu regular at 31½c; 1,200 bu do at 31¾c; 600 bu by sample at 38c; 1,200 bu do at 35c. Total, 7,200 bu.

Rye was in better demand, and firm at yesterday's prices. Cash sales were reported of 830 bu No. 2 strictly fresh, at 73c; and 5,200 bu regular No. 2 at 70c.

Barley was in slightly better request, and firm at former quotations. Seller May was quoted at 52½c, and No. 3 at 45c. Cash sales were reported of 8,800 bu regular No. 2 at 50c; 800 bu by sample at 70c; and 800 bu do at 65c. Total, 10,400 bu.

LATEST.

In the afternoon the markets were quiet, except corn, with few changes in prices. The following sales were made at the call: 300 brls mess pork at $12.20; 250 tcs lard, seller June, at $8.62½; 25,000 bu wheat, seller May, at $1.26½; 15,000 bu do, seller June, at $1.27½; 20,000 bu No. 2 corn at 38½c; 15,000 bu do, seller May, at 42½c; 5,000 bu do, seller May and June, at 42c; 50,000 bu do, seller July, at 44c.

The following were the closing prices on the call at 3½ o'clock.

	Bid.	Asked.
Mess Pork, cash	$12.17½	$12.20
Mess Pork, seller May	12.20	12.25
Mess Pork, seller June	12.22½	12.50
Mess Pork, seller July		12.67½
Lard, cash		8.47½
Lard, seller April	8.30	8.45
Lard, seller May	8.47½	8.50
Lard, seller June	8.60	8.65
Wheat, cash	1.22½	1.22¾
Wheat, seller last half	1.24¼	1.24½
Wheat, seller May	1.26½	1.26¾
Wheat, seller June	1.27½	1.27¾
Corn, cash	38½	
Corn, seller last half	40½	
Corn, seller May	42	42½
Corn, seller May and June	42	42½
Corn, seller June	43	43½
Corn, seller July	43½	44
Corn, seller August	45	45½
Oats, cash	31½	
Oats, seller May	34½	34¾
Oats, seller June	35½	35½

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 11.

BUTTER—The market was steady and firm for choice grades, but dull and easy for common and medium. The supply is liberal and increasing. We quote: Strictly choice dairy, packed, 24@28c; choice roll, 20@23c; common to fair do, 16@19c; fair to choice tub and firkin, 16@22c; inferior to common grades, 7@14c.

BAGGING—Prices were steady and uniform. The stocks are full, and all orders are promptly filled at the annexed quotations: Stark, 39½c; Grahampton, 37½c; Philadelphia, 37½c; Ludlow, 37½c; Lewiston, 37c; American, 35c; Royal River, 35c; burlaps, bags, 21½@22½c; gunnies, single, 19½@20½c; do double, 28½c; wool sacks, 70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The demand continues active, and a healthy feeling prevails. The stocks are ample in every respect. We quote: Stucco, $2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.25; cement, $2.75; Rosendale cement, $2.00@2.25; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand, ₩ brl, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair, ₩ bu, 35@40c; fire brick, ₩ 1,000, $40.00@50.00; building brick, $14.00@16.00; fire clay, $4.00@5.00 ₩ brl.

BROOM CORN—The demand was meagre, and prices were almost nominal: Common, at $10.00@80.00 per ton; fair to prime, green stalk, $80.00@120.00; hurl, $140.00@160.00, and brush, $100.00@160.00.

BEANS—We quote as follows: $1.50@1.75 for common; $2.00@2.40 for fair to choice medium, and $2.25@2.50 for navy.

CHEESE—The stock of choice factory cheese is daily diminishing, and holders are demanding and obtaining outside quotations. Common grades are in fair supply, and are selling at irregular prices. We repeat our list as follows: New York factory, genuine, 20@21c; Western factory, 15@18c; Ohio factory, 18@19c.

COAL—No change was reported in this market. There was a light demand at the following quotations: Lehigh, prepared, $13.00; Lehigh, lump, $12.00; Lackawanna, $12.00; Erie, $10.00; Briar Hill, $10.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $8.00@9.00; Indiana, $8.00; Hocking Valley, $7.50@8.00; Blossburg, $9.50@10.50; Minonk, $6.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—Trade was active and prices ruled firm as follows: Pork barrels, $1.30@1.50; lard tierces, $1.50@1.60; whiskey barrels, $1.90@2.15; flour barrels, 42@50c. Staves and headings, $17.50@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.50@9.00; circle flour headings, 8@9c per set. Flour hoop poles, $12.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $28.00@38.00 per m; whiskey barrel staves, $22.00@28.00 per m.

EGGS—Were in light demand at 14@15c per doz. The supply is ample.

FISH—Business continues satisfactorily active, and the following prices are being realized: No. 1 whitefish, $5.25@5.50; No. 2 do, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9.75@10.00; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 shore mackerel, $7.75@8.00; No. 2 bay mackerel, $6.75@7.00; No. 1 shore kits, $1.90@2.00; No. 1 bay, $1.50@1.60; family kits, $1.15@1.20; bank cod, $5.75@6.00; George's cod, $5.75@7.00; box herring, No. 1, 35@40c; box herring, scaled, 40@45c; California salmon, half brl, $10.00@10.50.

FRUITS—DRIED—Only a fair movement was witnessed in the department of trade, and values underwent no perceptible change, ruling steady, as follows: Dates, 9½@10c; figs, drums, 15@17c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, old, 9@10c; do new, 12@12½c; French do, 14@14½c; raisins, new, $3.00@3.10; blackberries, 15@15½c; pitted cherries, 35@36c; peaches, pared, 22@23c; peaches, halves, 8½@9½c; do, quarters, 7@8c; currants, 10@10½c; apples, new Southern, 8½@9c; do new Western, 8@9½c; do new Michigan, 10@11c.

GREEN FRUITS—A fairly active business was doing in green fruits to-day, and the market was firmer for most descriptions. There was, however, no quotable change, the following being the ruling prices: Apples from store, $3.00@4.75; cranberries, $9.00@11.50, for wild, and $13.00@14.00 for cultivated; lemons, $5.50@6.00; oranges, Messina, ₩ box, $5.25@5.50; do Palermo, $5.50@5.75.

GROCERIES—There was no "let up" in the demand for groceries; on the contrary, steadily increasing activity is witnessed, and with the stocks full and complete in every department, a most satisfactory business is doing. Country merchants from all parts of the West are daily arriving, and in no former season was the volume of trade as large as at present. Prices rule steady and firm.

COFFEES—Choice Rio, at 23½@24c; prime do at 23@23½c; good at 22½@23½c; common at 21@22½c; O. G. Java at 28@29c; Singapore at 24½@25½c; Costa Rica at 24½@25c; Maracaibo at 24@24½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19@19½c; stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Rangoon, at 7½@8c; Carolina, at 9½@9¾c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars, at 12½@13½c; A, standard, at 12@12½c; A, No. 2, at 11¾@12c; B, at 11½@11¾c; XC, at 11½@11½c; C, at 11¼@11½c; choice brown, at 10½@11½c; fair do, at 9½@10c; New Orleans do, at 9½@10½c; molasses do, at 9@9½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, at $1.25@1.30; common molasses, at 30@35c; Porto Rico molasses, at 45@50c; good sugar-house syrup, at 40@60c; extra, at 60@65c; silver drips, extra fine, at 80@85c; New Orleans at 55@75c.

SPICES—Allspice, at 13½@14½c; cloves, at 19@20c; cassia, at 40@43c; pepper, at 21½@22c; nutmegs at $1.20@1.25.

SOAPS—French mottled, at 6½@6½c; standard, at 6¼@6½c; German mottled, at 7½@7½c; White Lily, at 7@7½c; White Rose, at 6¾@7c; brown Windsor, at 4½@4½c; palm, at 4@4½c.

STARCH—Gloss, at 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, at 6½@7c; common, at 5@6½c.

HAY—The demand for pressed timothy hay was again active, and as the available supply was comparatively light, a further advance of 50c per ton was established. Prairie was but little inquired for, and, being in full supply, former prices were no more than sustained. The following were the wholesale prices paid by dealers: On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $14.50@15.50; do, loose pressed, $14.00@14.50; prairie, pressed, $9.00@10.50. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $13.00@14.00; prairie, loose, $11.00@12.00. For delivery of pressed hay, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Were in good demand, and all offerings met with ready buyers at the quoted prices. We repeat our list as follows: Green city butchers', 8½c; green salted cured, light, 11½c; do, heavy, 10½c; part cured, 10@11c; green frozen, 9@9½c; murrain kip, 11½c; veal kip, 14c; green calf, 17½c; green city veal kip, prime, 15c; do calf, 18c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@65c; grubby, 8c; scoured, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 ₩ cent off.

HOPS—The demand was meagre, and prices were substantially the same as noted yesterday.

IRON AND STEEL—The demand continues active, and quotations are firm, as follows:

Horse-shoe iron			6½c
Bar iron	5	@ 5 3-10	rates
Heavy band	5 5-10	@ 5 9-10	rates
Light band	6	@ 5 9-10	rates
Hoop	6 3-10	@ 6 6-10	rates
Oval	5 5-10	@ 5 9-10	rates
Round and square	5	@ 5 3-10	rates
Half oval and half round	4 9-10	@ 5 2-10	rates
Russian iron, perfect	20		rates
Russia, No. 1 stained	18		rates
Sheet iron		6½	
Norway nail rods	8½	@ 9	rates
German plow steel	10	@ 12	rates
Bessemer plow steel	10½	@ 12½	rates
Spring and tire steel	10	@ 12	rates

LEATHER—Activity and firmness are still the distinguishing features of the leather market. There is a large demand on interior account, as well as from the local trade, and the quoted prices are being firmly adhered to all around:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ .37@	.40
Country harness	.35@	.37
Line city, ₩ lb	.40@	.43
Kip, ₩ lb	.90@	1.00
Kip, veals	1.00@	1.15
City upper No. 1, ₩ ft	.26@	.29
City upper No. 2, ₩ ft	.23@	.27
Country upper, No. 1	.23@	.26
Collar, ₩ ft	.21@	.23
Calf, city	1.20@	1.40
Calf, country	1.10@	1.25
Rough upper, 11 to 12 lbs	.35@	.37
Rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs	.33@	.34
Rough upper, damaged	.28@	.30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	.31@	.33
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	.31@	.32
"B A" sole	.31@	.33

OAK.

Calf	$ 1.35@	1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	.90@	1.00
Kip, No. 1, heavy	.75@	.85
Harness	.40@	.45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@	85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@	80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.90@	2.35
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.80@	2.20
French calf, 36 to 48 lbs	1.50@	2.00
French kip, 60 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.60

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Dealers reported a good demand, and prices ruled firm, as follows:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $16.00; do 12x12, $16.50; do 14x20, $17.00; do roofing, IC, $15.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 46c; small, 49c; bar, 50c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 53c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 43c; tin'd copper, 47c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 8c; 5, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c per lb; bdls, 1½c net.

NAILS—The following are the rates now current: 10d to 60d, per keg, $5.75; 8d, per keg, $6.00; 6d, per keg, $6.25; 4d per keg, $6.50; 3d, per keg, $7.25; fine 3d per keg, $8.50; blue 3d, common, per keg, $9.10; clinch, $8.00.

OILS—Linseed has recently advanced at the East, and as the supply here is moderate, and the demand active and steadily increasing, higher prices are confidently looked for. Turpentine is scarce and firm. Lard oil is advancing, in sympathy with the raw material. Whale, sperm and other oils were comparatively steady. We quote: Carbon, 24c; extra, winter lard, 80c; No. 1, 73c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 95c; do, boiled, $1.00; whale, 95c; sperm, $2.10@2.20; neats' foot oil, 90c@$1.00, do, strictly pure, $1.10; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, $1.00; turpentine, 85@85c.

POULTRY—The demand was active, and prices favored buyers: Chickens, dressed, per dozen, $4.00@4.75; turkeys, do, ₩ lb, 18@20c; mallard ducks, $3.00@3.12½ per dozen; small do, 75c@$1.00.

POTATOES—We now quote prices as follows: 55@60c for good Western, and at 95c@$1.00 for good straight Ohio peachblows.

SEEDS—The inquiry for timothy was fairly active, and prices ruled steady, as follows: Clover at $6.00@6.25 for common to prime, and $6.50@6.75 for mammoth. Millet at 80@90c, and Hungarian at 90c@$1.00. Timothy, $2.30@2.50 for fair to good; $2.60@2.75 for prime to choice.

SALT—Dealers reported a good inquiry, and the prevailing feeling was one of firmness. We quote: Saginaw, fine, $2.15; Onondaga, fine, $2.15; coarse, $2.15; and diamond C, $2.40 per brl; Ashton dairy, $5.00 per bag.

TEAS—Were in fairly active request, and the market was firm at former rates. We repeat our quotations: Young hyson, common to fair, 58@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, $1.20@1.35; superior to fine old hyson, 90c@$1.10; common imperial, 73@80c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 75@95c; choice to extra, $1.20@1.40; choice to extra leaf Japan, 95c@$1.15; fair to good do, 70@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 65@70c; common to fine Oolong, 50@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@1.00.

TOBACCO—Is in steady, fair demand and prices remain steady and unchanged. We quote:

CHEWING—Extra, 95c@$1.00; choice, 85@90c; common, 65@70c; poor, 55@60c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright, 75@80c; black, sound, 55@65c.

WOOD—The market is easier. Beech and maple are beginning to arrive freely by lake, and an early decline is looked for. We quote: Beech, $12.00; maple, $13.00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $8.00@9.00 delivered.

WOOL—Trade continues quiet, and prices are steady, as follows:

Washed, fine, in good condition	60@64c
Washed, medium, in good condition	62@68c
Washed, coarse	58@64c
Unwashed, fine	38@42c
Unwashed, medium	40@50c
Unwashed, coarse	42@48c
Tub-washed, prime condition	75@85c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	63@73c

Dingy and poorly washed wool, 3@10c less; burry and cotted wool, 3@15c less.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 11.

The receipts of live stock during the week up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,846	4,672	560
Tuesday	2,496	5,543	631
Wednesday	2,830	8,254	1,297
Thursday	1,795	7,483	1,139
Total	9,967	26,002	3,627
Same time last week	9,682	31,594	7,456
Week before last	11,386	25,617	7,784
Shipments were as follows:	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	826	3,829	340
Tuesday	1,548	4,912	...
Wednesday	1,842	5,467	366
Thursday	...	...	...
Total	4,216	14,208	706

CATTLE—The cattle trade was a little more active to-day, and prices were a shade firmer. There was little or no change for the better in the condition of the markets below; but the light receipts here induced a more confident feeling, and buyers took hold with more freedom than on the preceding days of the week. The offerings were of much the same quality as those of yesterday and Tuesday, consisting largely of medium to good grades, for which the ruling prices were $4.75@6.00. A few of the best droves were taken at $6.25@6.50, for smooth, well-fatted steers of from 1,300 to 1,500 lbs average. Stockers were again dull, and prices, without being quotably lower, favored buyers. Butchers operated to a fair extent at $3.50@5.00. The general market closed steady.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,500 lbs and upward	$6.50@6.90
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3-year to 5-year-old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	6.00@6.40
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.60@5.85
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	5.00@5.50
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.75@5.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.40@4.70
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	3.00@3.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
16	butchers' stock	1,176	$5.00
48	choice steers	1,294	6.00
33	stockers	1,065	4.50
11	stockers	920	4.00
41	stockers	974	4.65
16	fat pony steers	994	5.00
59	good steers	1,248	5.75
39	good steers	1,267	5.75
31	good steers	1,173	5.75
18	medium steers	1,115	5.50
17	medium steers	1,030	4.75
113	good steers	1,224	5.80
50	medium steers	1,249	5.50
16	medium steers	1,309	5.50
24	medium steers	1,112	5.25
22	choice steers	1,328	6.00
17	butchers' stock	1,109	5.00
14	oxen	1,485	5.00
111	choice steers	1,300	6.00
34	cows and steers	1,115	5.25
15	choice steers	1,390	6.00
20	stockers	771	3.40
18	cows	992	4.70
15	cows	1,074	4.37½
15	stockers	985	4.50
15	choice steers	1,340	6.50
17	extra cows	1,148	5.00
14	fat oxen	1,498	5.00
31	fat smooth steers	1,170	5.00
22	good smooth steers	1,305	5.87½
16	extra cows	1,090	5.25
17	good steers	1,260	5.80
17	good steers	1,246	5.85
17	medium steers	1,055	4.75
16	medium steers	1,109	5.00

HOGS—The hog market was without change in any essential particular. The demand was moderately active, and prices were steady at $4.00@4.25 for inferior to common; at $4.30@4.35 for medium, and at $4.40@4.50 for good to choice smooth even lots. Most of the sales were within the range of $4.30@4.40. We note the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
47	258	$4.35	11	280	$4.00	109	218	$4.32½
56	216	4.30	14	203	4.10	54	246	4.35
45	180	4.30	14	290	4.10	52	291	4.40
58	237	4.40	151	212	4.30	50	294	4.40
57	252	4.30	41	272	4.30	48	179	4.35
56	261	4.30	46	198	4.30	53	233	4.40
23	248	4.25	50	196	4.35	165	257	4.30
44	205	4.30	56	255	4.30	64	200	4.30
41	208	4.25	59	170	4.30	74	272	4.35
49	237	4.30	59	212	4.30	74	218	4.30
50	218	4.30	53	251	4.30	53	217	4.30
51	209	4.35	58	237	4.30	54	189	4.30
55	175	4.30	49	274	4.30	53	200	4.30
53	240	4.40	38	205	4.35	53	213	4.30
62	286	4.30	62	201	4.30	54	266	4.45
24	214	4.20	59	186	4.30	58	170	4.25
90	235	4.35	62	214	4.30	50	198	4.35
14	125	3.30						

SHEEP—The sheep trade was only moderately active, and former prices were no more than sustained. Shippers and city butchers operated to a fair extent, at $5.50@6.00 for common, at $6.25@6.50 for medium, and at $6.75@8.00 for good to extra. Among the sales were the following:

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
100	108	$8.12½	73	84	$6.50	18	104	$7.25
158	99	6.50	74	98	6.50	81	99	7.25

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 11.

The demand for cargoes was moderately active for the season, and dealers were very firm in their views. At the close of business but one cargo remained unsold.

AT THE YARDS.

Trade was active, and prices were nominally unchanged. Following are the prices now current:

First and second clear	$48.00@52.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@48.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	42.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	
First and second clear siding, together	40.00
Common siding	22.00@24.00
Common flooring, dressed first	20.00
Common flooring, dressed second	36.00@38.00
Wagon box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	27.00@30.00
A stock boards	35.00@40.00
B stock boards	34.00@35.00
Common boards	25.00@26.00
Joists, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	20.00
Fencing	18.00@20.00
Joists and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	18.00@19.00
Pickets, square	20.00@27.00
Pickets, flat	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	16.00@18.00
Lath	20.00@22.00
Sawed shingles, No. 1	4.50@4.75
Sawed shingles, A or star	1.50@3.50
	3.75@4.00

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$30.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	20.00@35.00
Whitewood (dry)	20.00@35.00
Black walnut (clear)	60.00@75.00
Hickory	25.00@50.00
Cherry	30.00@50.00

ON TRACK.

The market was quiet at former quotations:

A or Star shingles	$3.25@3.37½
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@2.00

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, April 11—11:15 a. m.—Flour, 26s@26s 6d. Winter wheat, 11s 6d; spring wheat, 11s@11s; white, 11s 8d@11s 9d. Corn, 27s 9d. Pork, 49s. Lard, 40s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, April 11—1:20 p. m.—Breadstuffs unchanged.

LONDON, April 11—5 p. m.—Consols for money, 92½; account, 92½. Bonds of '62, 93; '65, 94; '67, 93½; 10-40s, 89½. Bullion in Bank of England decreased £558,000; rate of discount, Bank of England, advanced ½—now 4.

FRANKFORT, April 11.—Bonds—'62, 95½.

PARIS, April 11.—Rentes, 55f 65c.

LIVERPOOL, April 11—Eve.—Cotton steady; middling uplands, 11½d; Orleans, 11¾@11½d. Sales, 15,000 bales; speculation and export, 6,000 bales.

Breadstuffs—California white wheat, 11s 8d. Red winter wheat, 11s 5d. Flour, 26s@26s 6d. Corn, 27s 6d@27s 9d.

Lard, 40s 3d. Cheese, 68s.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, April 11.—Cattle—Receipts 357, making a total supply for the week, 4,461, or 257 cars, against 302 last week. Market less active than Wednesday; sales 225 Illinois steers 1,006 to 1,414 lbs, at $5.25@6.45; 144 Indiana steers, 1,100 to 1,307 lbs, at $5.50@6.12½; 16 Illinois oxen, 1,811 lbs, at $5.65; 65 Missouri steers and heifers, 1,123 to 1,155 lbs, at $5.50@5.87½; 77 Michigan steers, 1,038 to 1,130 lbs, at $5.18@6.12½; 17 Wisconsin steers, 1,133 lbs, at $5.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,200, making total thus far, 9,433, against 6,845 last week. Prices for choice sheep slightly advanced over last week, while for common they are about ½c lower. Sales—1,330 Ohio sheep, av 86 to 106 lbs, at $8.50@8.62½.

Hogs—Receipts, 1,400, making supply for week thus far, 9,200, against 7,378 last week; about a dozen cars of rough, heavy hogs offering; sales 153, averaging 182 lbs, at $4.50; 313, av 205 lbs, $4.55; 101, av 270 lbs, $4.45; 237 head, av 229 lbs, $4.56½; 132 head, av 191 lbs, $4.45.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, April 11.—The cattle market ruled heavy up to to-day, when only 540 cattle being sent in caused an upward turn and closed out all stale lots. The prices at the close was ½@½c better, or at 12½c for fair 7½ cwt cattle, some Cherokees selling at $3.00; a lot of 7½ cwt Illinois at 13@13½c. A light run is looked for to-morrow. The weather is clear and fine.

Sheep—Count only 1,000, and there is a little improvement amounting to about ½c. Lambs scarce and fat ones worth 15c; one lot sold at $9.00 each. Car 100 Michigan coarse sheep, 8½c; car 95 fine wool Ohio, 9½c; car prime 100 lbs Massachusetts, 9c. Sheep very firm, ½c to 10½c.

Hogs—Receipts to-day 2,000, and the market firm, dressed pigs reaching 6½c; heavy selling at 6@6½c; closes firm.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 11.—The dry goods market is active and firm. Percales, lawns, prints, and ginghams are in steady request at previous prices, as are delaines and worsted dress goods; printed delaines are not called for; but mixtures and alpacas are taken freely. Heavy brown sheeting, bleached muslins, denims, stripes, ticks, checks, paper cambrics, all in good demand at full previous rates. Worsted braid firm and in good request at 60c for dresses, 90c for alpaca goods. Spool cotton remains depressed, but is meeting with ready sale at 70c for best brands. Carpetings are in good demand, and leading makes are well sold up to production.

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, April 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 1, $1.31; No. 2, $1.23. Oats firm; No. 2, 33½c. Corn scarce and firm; No. 2, 40c. Rye firm; No. 1, 69½c. Barley firm; No. 2, 59½c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, $12.00. Lard, 8½c. Bulk shoulders, 3¾c; short ribs, 6c.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Cotton lower; middling uplands, 23½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet; receipts, 7,000 brls; super Western and State, $6.65@6.85; common to good extra, $6.95@7.20; good to choice, $7.15@8.10; white wheat Western extra, $8.10@9.00; extra Ohio, $7.15@8.60; extra St. Louis, $7.60@10.50. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat heavy; receipts, 2,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago spring afloat, $1.50@1.51; No. 2 Milwaukee afloat, $1.54; No. 1 spring, $1.60; amber State, $1.81; white Western, $1.92½. Rye lower; Western in store 85c. Barley dull; Canada West, $1.10@1.12½. Malt unchanged. Corn a shade firmer; receipts, 59,000 bu; Western mixed, 72½@73c; in store, 71c. Oats firmer; receipts, 31,000 bu; Western, 50@52c; Ohio, 52@53½c.

EGGS—Firm; Western, 21½@22c.

HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull; Rio, 17½@20c. Sugar easier; fair to good refining, 8½@9c; Cuba, 8½@9c. Molasses firm; Porto Rico, 33@37c. Rice quiet at 8@8½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 12c; refined, 21½c.

TURPENTINE—Dull at 65c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; new mess, $13.37½@13.50; prime, $10.75@10.87½; new prime mess, $12.50@12.75; mess for May, $13.50@13.65; mess for July, $13.75@13.80. Beef unchanged. Cut meats steady; hams, 8½@9c; shoulders, 4¾@5½c. Middles quiet; short ribs, 6½c; bellies, 7@7½c; long clear, 6¾@7c. Lard less active, but firm; No. 1 to prime steam, 8¾@9c; kettle, 9½c.

BUTTER—More active; new, 33@35c.

CHEESE—Dull at 13@19c.

WHISKEY—Dull at 87c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, April 11.—TOBACCO—Active; lugs, 7½c; good cutting leaf, 20c.

COTTON—Quiet and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm at $7.25. Grain quiet and firm. Corn, 59@60c. Oats, 48@50c. Rye, 85@90c.

PROVISIONS—Firm, with good inquiry for bacon—Shoulders, 5½c; clear rib, 6½c; clear, 7c; bulk meats quiet—shoulders, 4½c; clear rib, 5½c; clear, 6c loose. Pork firmer; sales 3,000 brls, at $12.25@12.50.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 83c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, April 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady, No. 1 red winter, $1.68; No. 2, $1.58. Corn steady at 52c. Oats quiet at 43c.

PETROLEUM—Refined firm; 21c car lots; 22@22½c trace lots.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, April 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat firm; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.70@1.70½; No. 2, $1.69; amber Michigan, $1.60½@1.61. Corn dull and a shade lower; high mixed, 48c; low mixed, 47½c; Michigan, 48c. Oats quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork and lard quiet and unchanged.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, April 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand and higher; family, $7.70@7.85. Wheat in fair demand and higher; red, $1.70@1.73. Corn firm at 48c. Rye firm at 90@95c. Oats higher at 41@45c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

OIL—Linseed oil firm at 90@92c; lard oil steady at 75c.

EGGS—Higher at 16c.

BUTTER—Scarce and firm at 27@30c.

CHEESE—Good demand at 19@20c.

PROVISIONS—Pork buoyant, but unsettled; city packed not offered by outsiders; $13.00 bid for spot; sales at $14.50, buyer sixty days; now asking $15.00. Lard firm; steam, 8½c; kettle, 8½c asked; no sales. Bulk meats buoyant but unsettled, city holders not offering; purchases made at country points at 4, 5½@6c for shoulders, rib and clear.

HOGS—Steady; $4.35@4.50. Receipts, 27,000.

WHISKEY—Steady at 84c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, April 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour excited, and higher; for best grades XXX, $7.50@8.50. Wheat, spring, higher; Minnesota club, $1.60; winter, stiff, tending up; sample lots No. 2 red, $2.00. Corn firm; No. 2 on track and in elevator, 39@41c. Oats firm; No. 2, 37½c. Barley firm; 80c. Rye lower; 76@77c.

WHISKEY—Lower; 83@83½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $12.50. Dry salt meats firm; loose shoulders, 4c; packed do, 4½c; clear rib, 6½c; clear, 6½c. Bacon firm; jobbing lots shoulders, 4½c; clear rib, 7c; clear, 7½c. Lard nominal.

HOGS—Range at 3½@4½c.

CATTLE—Better, ranging at $3.00@6.25.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour active and unchanged. Wheat easier; red, $1.83@1.87. Rye 88c. Corn steady; yellow, 68c; mixed, 67@68c. Oats steady at 51@55c.

PROVISIONS—Pork, $13.75. Lard, 8½@9c.

WHISKEY—Dull at 88@89c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, April 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat scarce and firm; Pennsylvania, $1.84@1.88. Corn scarce and firm; Southern yellow, 65@67c; white, 67c. Oats firm; Western, 53@57c. Rye quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and firmer; mess pork, unchanged. Bulk shoulders, 4½c; sides, 6½c; clear rib, 7½@7½c. Sugar-cured hams, 12@13c. Lard dull and unchanged.

WHISKEY—Weak at 87½@88c.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED.............April 11.

Stmr Muskegon, Manitowoc, 25 brls flour, 10 tubs butter and sundries.
Prop Geo. Dunbar, Manitowoc, 150 cords wood.
Prop East Saginaw, Manitowoc, 150 cords wood.
Schr H. Rand, Ahnapee, 80 cords wood.
Schr W. M. Bates, St. Joseph, 40 m lumber, 20 brls apples.
Schr Boss, Sheboygan, 85 m lumber.
Schr Beloit, Centreville, 87 m lumber.
Schr G. Ellen, White Lake, 80 m lumber.
Schr Sardinia, Ahnapee, 110 cords wood.
Schr Australia Manitowoc, 133 cords wood.
Schr Tuscolia, Pentwater, 90 m lumber, 40 m lath, 600 shingles.
Schr Radical, Sand Bay, 100 cds wood.
Schr Morning Star, Harris Pier, 170 cds wood, 40 bags beans.
Schr E. R. Blake, Amsterdam, 170 cds wood.
Schr Norman, Milwaukee, 130 m bricks.
Schr Bessie Boalt, Ahnapee, 450 r r ties.
Brig Fanny Niel, Milwaukee, 700 tons iron ore.
Schr M. Mitchell, Manitowoc, 120 cds wood.
Prop S. C. Baldwin, Milwaukee, 500 tons iron ore.
Brig Contest, Manitowoc, 15,000 posts.
Brig Powhattan, Hitchcock, 3 m ties.

CLEARED.............April 11.

Stmr Muskegon, Manitowoc, 15 cases dry goods and sundries.
Prop S. C. Baldwin, Milwaukee, light.
Prop El Tempo, Manitowoc, light.
Schr Sardinia, Ahnapee, light.
Schr H. Rand, Ahnapee, light.
Schr Trader, Calumet, light.
Schr G. Ellen, Ahnapee, light.
Schr Wm. Bates, St. Joseph, light.
Schr Beloit, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Australia, Two Creeks, light.
Schr Tuscolia, White River, light.
Schr Transit, Manitowoc, light.
Schr Radical, Sand Bay, light.
Schr E. R. Blake, Manitowoc, light.
Schr G. R. Roberts, Kewaunee, light.
Schr Bessie Boalt, Ahnapee, light.
Barge Golden Harvest, Grand Haven, light.
Barge Fannie Niel, Milwaukee, light.

Proposed Appropriations for Rivers and Harbors.

The Washington (April 8) correspondence of the New York *Journal of Commerce* says: The Committee of Commerce of the House of Representatives, to whom the River and Harbor Appropriation bill is always referred, have reported their bill for reference to the Committee of Appropriations for revision. That Committee, it is understood, will report the bill for action substantially as it stands. The appropriations it contains are $4,998,000 in all, as follows:

Duluth Harbor, $40,000; Superior City, Wisconsin, harbor, $30,000; Marquette, Mich., $30,000; Menomonee, Mich., $25,000; Ahnapee, Wis., $25,000; Two Rivers, Wis., $25,000; Sheboygan, Wis., $18,000; Port Washington, Wis., $15,000; Kenosha, Wis., $10,000; Chicago, $150,000; Calumet, Ill., $30,000; Michigan City, Ind., $50,000; Michigan harbors—New Buffalo, $5,000; Aux Becs Scies, $10,000; Manistee, $10,000; Pere Marquette, $10,000; Pentwater, $10,000; White River, $5,000; Muskegon, $10,000; Grand Haven, $20,000; Black Lake, $10,000; Saugatuck, $10,000; South Haven, $12,000; St. Joseph, $3,000; St. Mary's River and St. Mary's Canal, $200,000; Cheboygan, $15,000; Au Sable, $10,000; Harbor of Refuge on Lake Huron, $100,000; mouth of Black River, $15,000; St. Clair Flats, $4,000; Monroe, $10,000.

Ohio—Toledo, $15,000; Sandusky River, $10,000; Sandusky City, $13,000; Ashtabula, $15,000; Vermillion, $5,000; Port Clinton, $5,000; Rocky River, $10,000; Maumee River, above Toledo, $7,000.

New York—Dunkirk, $25,000; Buffalo, $75,000; Olcott, $10,000; Oak Orchard, $2,500; Pultneyville, $10,000; Little Sodus, $15,000; Oswego, $100,000; Ogdensburgh, $10,000; Plattsburgh, $10,000; Port Chester, $12,000; Hudson River, $40,000; Hell Gate, $225,000; Rondout, $10,000; Port Jefferson, $15,000; Peconic River, $10,000; Huntington, $10,000.

Burlington, Vt., $30,000; dredge and snag boats, Upper Mississippi, $42,000; Minnesota River, $10,000; DesMoines Rapids, $400,000; Rock Island Rapids, $50,000; Falls of St. Anthony, $50,000; improvement of Mississippi, Missouri, Arkansas, Little Missouri, White, Black, Red, and Ouachita Rivers, $200,000; Monongahela River, $25,000; Ohio River, including Cumberland dam, $200,000; Osage River, $25,000; Currant River, Missouri, $5,000; Falls of Ohio River, $300,000; Mississippi River from the mouth of the Illinois to the Missouri, $25,000; between the Missouri and Merrimac, $100,000; Wabash River, Indiana, $50,000; Tennessee River at Chattanooga, $25,000; between Knoxville and Chattanooga, $25,000; mouth of the Mississippi, $165,000; Galveston, $16,000; Tangipahoa River, La., $2,500; Mobile, $50,000; Charleston, $50,000; Stono River, S. C., amount of the old appropriation; Savannah, $50,000; Baltimore, $100,000; Rappahannock River at Fredericksburg, $15,000; James River, $50,000; Petersburg, $40,000; Aquia Creek, $1,500; Weldon, $10,000; Wilmington, N. C., $100,000; Queenstown, Md., $6,000; Cambridge, Md., $10,000; Wicomico River, $5,000; Schuylkill River, $15,000; Wilmington, Del., $10,000; Trenton, N. J., $10,000; Providence River, R. I., $10,000; Pawtucket River, $10,000; Newark, N. J., $25,000; Block Island, R. I., $10,000; Pawtuxet River, $10,000; Thames River, $10,000; Hartford, $40,000; Holyoke, $25,000; New Haven, $40,000; Housatonic River, $15,000; Bridgeport, $40,000; Norwalk, $10,000.

Maine—Narraguagus River, $10,000; Sullivan River and Falls, $25,000; Penobscot River, $40,000; Kennebec River, $5,000; Royals River, $10,000; Portland, $65,000; Saco River, $10,000; Richmond's Island, $20,000; Well's Harbor, $5,000.

Massachusetts—Gloucester, $10,000; Boston, $75,000; Taunton River, $10,000; Plymouth, $2,500; Provincetown, $5,000; Wellfleet, $5,000; Haverhill, $25,000; Duxbury, $10,000; Wareham, $10,000.

Lower Willamette River, Oregon, $50,000; San Francisco, $50,000; Wilmington, Cal., $75,000. Surveys and examinations for improvement of rivers and harbors, $150,000.

Miscellaneous Items.

Intelligence from the lake shore is favorable for an opening of navigation in a few days. At Port Hope, Alpena, and Au Sable the ice was thawing fast. At the latter place and at Harrisville a large body of ice was moving up the lake. At Port Huron the thermometer was 68, and at Port Huron 63.

—The schooner Skylark, which, it will be remembered, was wrecked at Port Stanley last fall, and had two or three of her crew drowned, has been raised in comparatively good condition, and, ere navigation is resumed, will be ready for a start.

—The new barge Robert Holland, built and recently launched at Marine City, arrived at Detroit on Tuesday, in tow of the propeller Trader, for the purpose of receiving her machinery. Her capacity will not vary far from 300 m lumber.

—The scow Rich, which during the past winter has undergone a thorough rebuild at Trenton, was launched on Monday, and will soon be ready for business.

—Black River was opened for traffic on Monday. On Saturday a schooner named N. Foster, 143 feet long, and registering 437 tons, was launched. She is a full-sized canaler.

—The schooner Japan, lying in the Dayton & Michigan bayou, has been careened over and is being recaulked where the raising and falling of the ice made it necessary.—*Toledo Blade, April 10.*

—We learn that the new vessel building for Captain Ralph in Springwells, will be launched this week—probably on Saturday.

—The Detroit *Post* of Wednesday says: "The warm rain of Saturday night and weather of yesterday started the ice in Lake St. Clair, and it is, in consequence, moving rapidly down the river.

"An old lake man, whose statement is strictly reliable, yesterday related to us the following: 'Early in December, 1834, the United States Government, fearing the supplies for the garrison at Mackinaw would fall short before the ensuing navigation, determined to forward additional supply. All the shipping had already gone into winter quarters. The schooner Gen. Warren was fitted out, and a crew, consisting of Robert Wagstaff, Augustus McKinstry, Thomas Wilson, Jack Courtney and E. H. Clark, went on board. The vessel sailed to the head of St. Clair River, and from thence was towed into Lake Huron by the steamer Gen. Brady, Captain John Burtis. As no one had been specially designated as Captain before leaving port, this was decided by tossing a penny. The choice fell on Wagstaff. The round trip was performed in 21 days, the vessel arriving at Detroit about the first of the new year. The vessel was owned by Captain Alton.'"

—There are at present on the stocks at Trenton three vessels which will soon be ready for launching, while the keel of the fourth is being laid down. Two of the above vessels, a steam barge and a tow-barge, are being constructed for a Lake Michigan Company on the East Shore. A large tow-barge, now building, and intended for the Green Bay & Peshtigo Company, will, it is estimated, carry about 600m feet of lumber. A sail vessel for Whitney & Co., of this city, is nearly completed. The same firm have had built at the same place during the winter a steam barge, which has already arrived here for her machinery. There are but few points on the lakes that have outrivaled Trenton in the shipbuilding line the past winter.

—The steamer George S. Frost returned from Marine City yesterday, meeting with no ice on the return voyage.

—The new boat for the Wallaceburg route is about ready to launch, and the event will take place probably to-day or to-morrow.

—From Wallaceburg, Ontario, we learn that navigation is open there, and steamers are making their regular trips. It is reported, however, that there is considerable ice in the lake at St. Clair.

—Toronto—A schooner arrived Tuesday, and a steamer commences running to Niagara on Monday. The bay is nearly clear of ice.

—Kingston—the ice is firm, but heavy rains are melting it rapidly.

—Port Hope—The steamer Norseman arrived this morning from Rochester. She reports that there is no ice in the Charlotte River or Lake.

OBITUARY.

Erastus Corning.

From the Albany Argus, April 9.

Last night, at 10 o'clock, Erastus Corning, who had lingered for many months in extreme sickness, died. The last rites of the Church were administered to him by Bishop Doane at 1 o'clock, and the few intervening hours were spent in resigned submission to his fate.

Mr. Corning was of humble birth, but he left the home of his parents, at Norwich, Conn., when quite a lad, and was brought up by his maternal uncle, at Troy, a merchant of wealth and consideration. His youth and early manhood were passed, therefore, under favorable auspices; and his career was one of almost unbroken success. After being clerk, he became the partner of John Spencer. Later, he became a banker, and a most successful one. Then he took hold of the yet bad system of railroads; was President of the Albany & Schenectady Railroad (the first successful railway), and ultimately combined with it the whole line of roads from the Hudson to Lake Erie. He was equally successful in politics, was Alderman, Mayor, Senator, member of the Constitutional Convention, and thrice elected to Congress. He took a deep interest in the cause of popular education,—was a member of the local Boards, and Regent of the University. He has left behind him, in the Corning Foundation, an enduring monument of his sympathy with this cause.

The fortune he had amassed is estimated at from eight to ten millions of dollars, which passes to his only son.

Stanley, the Artist.

From the Detroit Tribune, April 10.

At 12:30 o'clock this morning, Mr. J. M. Stanley, the artist, died at his residence quite suddenly of heart disease, aged 58 years.

Mr. Stanley was a man of more than a national reputation as an artist. He was born in Canandaigua, N. Y., on Jan. 17, 1814. At an early age he was thrown upon his own resources for a livelihood, and he spent the greater portion of his boyhood in Buffalo, N. Y. In 1834 he removed to this State, and in 1835 commenced his profession of portrait painting in this city. He remained here until 1837, and went to Chicago, and resided there and at Galena, Ill., until 1839, where he spent much of his time in painting portraits of the Indians, and taking sketches of the Indian country in the region of Fort Snelling, Minn. Subsequently he followed his profession in New York City, Philadelphia, Pa., Baltimore, Md., and Troy, N. Y. In 1842, having in the meantime become imbued with a love for Indian scenes and adventures, he travelled extensively over the great prairies of the West, painting the portraits, in full costume, of the leading warriors around Fort Gibson, Arkansas, in Texas, and New Mexico. He accompanied the Kearney and Emory expeditions across the Rocky Mountains, and, after performing much important labor for the United States Government in California, he visited Oregon, and traversed the greater portion of the Columbia River, taking a large number of sketches of the scenery along the route, and transferring them to canvas. Afterwards, he spent over a year in the Sandwich Islands, and, in 1851, settled in Washington, where he resided until 1863, when he returned to this city, where he has since resided.

During his residence in Washington he placed in the Smithsonian Institute a large and very valuable collection of portraits of the leading Indian chiefs of this country, and when a portion of that building was destroyed by fire on Jan. 2, 1865, these pictures were burned with it. This collection was the result, substantially, of 11 years of travel and labor, and their pecuniary value cannot be estimated. This gallery comprised 152 paintings, mostly life size, of the prominent chiefs and leading men of 42 distinct tribes.

To enumerate all of this artist's productions would be too extended an undertaking for an article like this. His most important recent work, "The Trial of Red Jacket," is well known, and has become popularized by the famous chromo reproductions of the original work. Among his productions are several of great interest, depicting events in the history of Michigan, which have also been reproduced in chromo-lithographs, and creditable portraits of distinguished men from all parts of the country have been painted by him. He endeavored, by all the means in his power, to cultivate a love for art matters in this city, and several years since, by the expenditure of a great amount of labor and time, he succeeded in organizing the Western Art Association and opening a gallery of paintings, which is now a permanent and valuable acquisition for Detroit.

The Recent Row in the House of Commons.

From Justin McCarthy's Letter to the New York Mail.

I have already described to you the odd and romantic career of young Auberon Herbert. He is a genuine aristocrat *pur sang*, brother of the Earl of Carnarvon, who is a strong Tory. Auberon Herbert served for a while in a cavalry regiment, and gave up the army and Toryism together. He is now a vehement Radical and Republican, and is married to a lady who is believed to be as strong a Radical as himself, though she, too, belongs to the aristocracy—Lady Florence Amabel Herbert (*nee* Cowper, daughter of Earl Cowper). Auberon Herbert is a tall, dark-haired, rather lank young man, with hair parted down the middle, a fair specimen in appearance of the sort of British aristocrat whom Lord Dundreary is intended to satirize. But Herbert is no Dundreary. He is a brave, generous, perhaps rather eccentric man, with a leaning to the weaker side. During the storm that raged around him the other night he showed all the cool intrepidity of the genuine British aristocrat, who, to do him justice, is never afraid. Herbert was not as cool and brave as when rescuing wounded Danes under the guns of Prussians in Schleswig or bearing the red cross at Gravelotte and Sedan. The riot was perfectly disgraceful. One leading spirit in it was a young Tory aristocrat, Lord Eustace Cecil, the brother of the Marquis of Salisbury; another was a so-called Liberal, Mr. Montague Guest, a huge, heavy man-about-town, who entered Parliament because it is a pleasant club—a personal friend of the Prince of Wales, and who is reputed to have played the part of *Poins* when Albert Edward enacted that of the wild Prince Hal. These were the sort of people who got up the scene, and made the House of Commons seem disgraceful in the eyes of civilization. Sir Charles Dilke was listened to quietly enough, and no breath of disturbance was heard until Auberon Herbert rose. Dilke's was a dreadfully dull and heavy speech. It was dry as chips, monotonous as the dripping of a spout. The facts and the matter were very good, but in truth it must be owned that our young Republican is a terribly heavy, dry, and prosaic personage. Mr. Herbert is a poor speaker, too, and there is less in him than Dilke, but he has animation and "go" in him, and he roused the House, and he flung in their teeth his declaration of Republicanism—and then came the scene. The last resource of his enemies, as they could not put him down, was to call the Speaker's attention to the fact that there were strangers present. You know that by one of the absurd old usages of our House, strangers are not recognized as lawfully present at the debates. If any one member chooses to call attention to the fact that strangers are present, the Speaker has no alternative but to order the galleries to be cleared. Accordingly we had all to turn out. General Schenck, your Minister, was among the first of the expelled. Odger, the bold and bald Republican, had to "vamose;" so had no end of peers, and other great persons. The ladies only were not disturbed, for they sit far back in a kind of crypt or cupboard, behind a gilded grating, and are not considered to be in the House at all. Lady Dilke, therefore, who was present, had the advantage of witnessing the whole scene in which her husband played so conspicuous a part.

A Japanese Robber.

Mr. Edward Warren Clark, formerly of New Brunswick, now a school-teacher in Japan, writes to the New York *Evangelist* as follows: "We have recently had a little tragedy at our school. One of the guards, a gate-keeper, took it into his head to become robber instead of guard, in humble imitation of more distinguished men. So at midnight he quietly stole in upon the watchman, who slept in the room of the school where the valuables were kept. The watchman was sleeping securely, with his head resting upon one of the Japanese pillow-blocks. The robber, with one blow of his sword, attempted to decapitate him, but was only partially successful, for the man turned on his side and seized the blade of the sword; but his fingers were cut off in doing so, therefore he was soon despatched, and the robber escaped with six hundred Riojos, leaving a Buddhist book behind him, which fell from his clothes. He was tracked to the next province, however, and captured in three days. He was brought back, and has just been executed by having his head cut off."

—William Dean Howells, the editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, is a practical printer, and the "case" was to him what the school-desk is to most boys. As might be inferred, he was a good compositor, and, when but 12 years of age, is reported to have set as many as 13,000 ems in one day.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:10 p m	*8:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*9:00 p m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	‡9:00 p m	‡7:15 a m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill. & Louisiana, Mo.	‡9:00 p m	‡7:15 a m

*Except Sunday. †Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡Daily via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division. ¶Except Saturday. §Except Monday.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railways.

Depot—Foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office—75 Canal-st., corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air-line)	*5:00 a m	*8:25 p m
Day Express	*9:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	*4:00 p m	*11:00 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	8:00 a m
Night Express	‡9:00 p m	*6:30 a m

FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA PERU ROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Night Express	†8:00 p m	†7:00 a m

FOR MUSKEGON AND WHITEHALL.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	*6:30 a m
St. Joe Accommodation	*4:00 p m	*11:30 a m

†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket Office—51 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Clinton Passenger	10:15 a m	3:45 p m
Pacific Fast Line	10:15 a m	2:00 p m
Pacific Night Express	9:45 p m	6:30 a m
Dubuque Express	9:00 p m	3:45 p m
Sioux City and Dubuque Ex.	9:00 a m	7:15 a m
Milwaukee Mail	8:00 a m	10:10 a m
Milwaukee Express	9:45 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	5:00 p m	7:40 p m
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	5:00 a m
Green Bay Express	10:00 a m	7:15 p m
Green Bay	9:00 p m	6:30 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Depot—Corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office—Southwest cor. Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*5:40 a m	*8:00 p m
Special New York Express	*9:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:00 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	*6:30 a m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays do. ‡Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger Depot at P. C. & St. L. Depot, corner Canal and Kinzie-sts. Freight office, corner of Adams and Kinzie-sts. In freight office, at P. C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Halsted and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	7:30 a m	8:00 p m
Momence Accommodation	4:00 p m	9:20 a m

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office, 53 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Express	*10:00 a m	*4:10 p m
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p m	*9:45 a m
Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡7:00 a m
Leavenworth Express	10:00 a m	*4:10 p m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	*5:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Pacific Express	5:15 p m	6:30 a m
Fast Line	*9:00 p m	*6:30 p m
Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	3:45 p m	9:40 a m

‡Sundays excepted. †Mondays excepted. ‡Daily. *Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Ticket Offices, Briggs House, corner of Canal and Madison-sts. Depot foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. Station and Canal-st. Station. All trains stop at Indiana-av. and Canal-st. Stations.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a m	*4:15 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:45 a m	*3:50 p m
Rock Island Express	*10:45 a m	*4:15 p m
Torreston Passenger	3:00 p m	10:15 a m
Galesburg Passenger	3:00 p m	3:00 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	4:30 p m	9:50 a m
Aurora Passenger	5:30 p m	8:55 a m
Pacific Night Express	*9:00 p m	6:00 a m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	11:00 a m	1:00 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	1:40 p m	9:40 a m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	6:15 p m	7:15 a m
Riverside and Hinsdale	6:15 p m	8:05 a m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted. No change of cars between Chicago and Rock Island.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*7:30 a m	*8:00 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	9:45 p m	7:40 a m
Cairo Mail	*7:30 a m	*8:00 p m
Cairo Express	9:45 p m	7:40 a m
Springfield Express	*7:30 a m	*8:00 p m
Keokuk Passenger	5:15 p m	10:15 a m
Gilman Passenger	5:15 p m	9:45 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. On Saturdays this train will leave at 6:15 p. m. ‡On Saturday this train will be run to Champaign.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Advertising Agencies.
E. H. CHANDLER, the largest Newspaper Advertising Agency in Chicago. Advertisements received for any newspaper published on the continent, at their lowest cash rates. 46 South Canal-st.
COOK, COBURN & CO., the oldest, largest, and most complete Advertising Agency in the West, receive advertisements for all Newspapers published. Offices, 464 Wabash-av., and 16 South Canal-st.

Aluminum Sheathing and Carpet Paper.
J. R. LAWRENCE & CO., 20 East Lake-st.

Architects.
HENRY L. GAY, Room 5 Board of Trade.
W. L. B. JENNEY, 12 Peck-court.
MERIAM & STREET, 94 South Canal-st.
A. L. ROBB, 274 Wabash-av., late of Robb & Ackerman.
S. V. SHIPMAN & CO., 177 W. Washington-st.
BOOS & WILCOX, 24 South Canal-st.
JAMES R. WILLETT, 224 East Washington-st.
JOHN K. WINCHELL, 469 State-st.

Artists' and Painters' Materials.
JEVNE & ALMINI, 509 State-st.
C. T. RAYNOLDS & CO., Mich. av. cor Washington-st.

Agricultural Implements.
ATWATER & CO., 173 E. Randolph-st., old stand.
WARDER, MITCHELL & CO., 24 West Lake-st.
WALTER A. WOOD (Reapers & Mowers), 206 E. Lake.

Bags and Wrapping Paper.
GEO. B. NOYES & MESSINGER, 441 and 443 W. Lake.

Banks.
BALDWIN, WALKER & CO., 134 West Twelfth-st.
CHICAGO SAVING INST. & TRUST CO., 131 LaSalle.
CUSHMAN & HARDIN, 10 N. Canal.
FOURTH NATIONAL, 473 Wabash av; also, BRANCH corner Canal and Washington-sts.
LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN, 209 W. Rand. & 68 Wab.
MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, 14 Congress-st.
MERCH. FARM. & MECH. SAVING, 84 S. Halsted.
SECOND NATIONAL, 63 West Washington-st.
NORTHWESTERN SAVINGS BANK; office at Fourth National Bank.
UNION INS. & TRUST CO.—Savings B—N. W. Mad.

Basket Manufacturer & Willow Dealer.
WM. POTTLE, 745 W. Lake-st.

Bedding.
A. S. EMMAY & CO., 217 West Madison-st.

Belting and Rubber Goods.
HALLOCK & WHEELER, 23 West Randolph-st.
F. B. PRESTON (Agt. Hoyt's Belting), 23 S. Canal-st.
RUBBER CLOTHING CO., Mich. av. and Harrison.

Billiard Manufacturers.
MUNSON & CO., 12 and 14 West Randolph-st.

Billiard Table Manufacturers.
STEPHANI & MONHEIMER (Phelan & Collender tables), 785 and 787 State-st.

Blank Book Manufacturers, Stationers, and Job Printers.
JOHN ATWATER, 113 Fifth av.
BLISS & SNOW, 66 South Canal-st.
CAMERON, AMBERG, HOFFMAN & CO., 15 W. Rand.
CHEVALIER & ...
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., 11, 13, and 15 N. Desplaines-st., and 541 Wabash-av.
R. R. DONNELLEY (Lakeside Press), 158 to 167 Canal.
J. M. W. JONES, 66 S. Canal st and 609 Wabash av.
J. W. MIDDLETON, 5 and 7 East Randolph-st.
STYLES & FOWLIS, S. W. cor. Wash. and Green.
J. J. SPALDING & CO., 158 S. Canal & 534 Wabash-av.
JOHN H. SMALL & CO., 27 S. Canal & 389 Wabash-av.
RAND, McNALLY & CO., 108 West Randolph-st.
SMALL, EBBANKS & CO., 40 East Harrison-st.
DEAN BROS. & HOFFMANN, 57 W. Washington-st.

Booksellers and Stationers.
COBB, ANDREWS & CO., 463 Wabash av.
EMERSON & STOTT, 229 West Madison-st.
HADLEY BROTHERS, 751 and 753 State-st.
W. B. KEEN, COOKE & CO., 5 & 7 East Washington.
THE WESTERN NEWS CO., 50 W. Randolph.

Boots and Shoes (Retail).
P. KELLER, 545 Wabash av.

Boots and Shoes (Wholesale).
DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS, 209 Michigan av.
C. H. FARGO & CO., 525 State-st.
THOS. FEARRY & SONS, 234 Mich. av. cor Harrison.
PHILLIP GOLDMAN, 38 Randolph, nr. Wabash-av.
GREENSFELDER, ROSENTHAL & CO., Mich.-av. & Congress.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO., 233 and 235 Wabash-av.
McAULEY, TOE & CO., 200 Michigan av.
NORTH BENNINGTON CO., 21 and 23 E. Harrison.
PHELPS, DODGE & PALMER, 48 and 50 Wabash-av.
C. O. THOMPSON & CO., 234 Mich. av. cor. Harrison.
WEAGE, KIRTLAND & ORDWAY, Mich. av. cor. Twelfth.
M. D. WELLS & CO., 175 to 181 East Madison-st.
WISWALL, NAZRO & THOMPSON, 221 Mich. av.

Broom Corn and Broom Materials.
W. L. HUBBARD, 225 East Washington-st.

Bridges, Roofs, and Turntables.
THE AMERICAN BRIDGE CO., 451 Wabash av.

Broom Corn and Broom Materials.
S. B. TAYLOR, 70 North Clinton-st.

Brass Founders.
WESTERN STAR METAL CO., 17 South Canal-st.

Building Felt.
BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL, 230 E. Monroe.

Builders in Iron.
CRAWFORD & JOHNSTON, 77 Dearborn-st.

Brushes.
GERTS, LUMBARD & CO., 200 West Madison-st.

Canned Goods.
CHARLES W. GRAY, 275 West Washington-st.

Carriages.
COAN & TEN BROEKE, cor. Ann and W. Randolph.

Cabinet Hardware.
J. L. WAYNE & SON, 14 North Canal-st.

Cement.
UNION AKRON CEMENT CO., 74 Market, cor Wash.

Cigars (Wholesale).
R. W. TANSILL & CO., 41 and 43 River-st.

Cloaks, Suits, and Trimmings.
J. W. GRISWOLD & CO., Mich.-av. cor Jackson-st.

Clocks.
AMERICAN CLOCK CO., 267 Wabash av.
WATERBURY CLOCK CO., 59 West Washington.

Clothing (Retail).
O. C. COLLINS (Boys'), 793 Wabash-av.
HARLEY & HULL, 125 West Madison-st.
P. M. PLATT, 359 State-st, cor Harrison.

Clothing (Wholesale).
CLEMENT, MORTON & CO., Mich. av. cor. Adams-st.
HENRY W. KING & CO., 247 and 249 Monroe-st.
TUTTLE, THOMPSON & WETMORE, 480 to 482 State.

Clothiers (Wholesale).
LEOPOLD, BLOOM & CO., 270 Michigan-av.
CHAS. P. KELLOGG & CO., Wabash av & Wash. st.
H. A. KOHN & BROS., 181 and 183 Michigan-av.

Cloths, Cassimeres, etc.
BIDDLE & BOYD, 274 East Madison-st.
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., cor Market and Wash.

Coffee, Teas, Spices, &c.
CROCKER & ... South LaSalle-st.
PHOENIX MILLS, 14 to 18 River-st.

Commissioner of Deeds.
PHILIP A. HOYNE, Room 3 Congress Hall.
SIMEON W. KING, 178 West Madison-st.

Commission Merchants.
DOW, QUIRK & CO., Room 2 Central Union Block.
MAYNARD TALCOTT & CO., 27 West Madison-st.
MORSE, WARD & CO., 227 East Washington-st.
GEO. McKINNEY & CO. (grain) 128 E. Randolph-st.
PHILLIPS & CARMICHAEL, 28 and 30 Canal-st.
I. P. RUMSEY & CO. (Suc. to R. W. & Co.), 43 S. Canal-st.
STILES, GOLDY & McMAHAN, 45 and 47 Market-st.
UNDERWOOD & CO., 73 Market-st.
WALLACE & HENDERSON, Central Union Block.

Cordage, Twines, and Duck.
GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 226 to 230 S. Water-st.

Confectioner.
C. F. GUNTHER, corner State and Twentieth-sts.

Confectionery (Wholesale).
M. E. PAGE & CO., 36 S. Green-st.

Cotton and Woolen Manufacturers' Supplies.
ENOS BROWN & CO., 185 South Canal-st.

Crockery, China, Glassware, Lamps, &c.
BEARD, SAVAGE & BEARD, 70 West Washington.
BURLEY & TYRRELL, 817 State-st., Room 5.
F. & E. JAEGER, 73 Wabash-av.
J. C. HALL & CO. (Cor. ...), 34 North Canal.
JOHNSON & ... 148 and 150 Michigan-av.
FITCH ... & MARTIN, 201 E. Madison-st.
S. R. PARKHURST, cor. Monroe-st. and Michigan-av.
PITKIN & BROOKS, 303½ Michigan-av.

Cutlery and Firearms (Wholesale).
WILLIAMSON, COLE & CO., 428 W. Lake-st.

Cutlery (Wholesale).
HENRY SEARS & CO., 51 and 53 South Canal-st.

Coal and Coke.
MINER T. AMES & CO., No. 1 W. Randolph-st.
WALDRON, NIBLOCK & CO., foot of Kingsbury-st.

Dentists.
J. B. BELL, 452 Wabash-av.
GEO. H. CUSHING, 350 Michigan av.
C. R. CLEVELAND, 307 West Monroe-st.
E. HONSINGER, office and residence 280 Park av.
E. R. NOYES, 309 West Washington-st.
SAMUEL B. NOBLE, 853 Wabash av., cor. 13th.
A. S. REBER, 590 Wabash-av.
J. F. THOMPSON, 241 West Washington-st.

Dental Depot.
SAMUEL S. WHITE, 14 and 16 Madison-st.

Druggists (Retail).
BLISS & SHARP, 154 Twenty-second-st.
BUCK & RAYNER, 819 State-st. corner Sixteenth.
J. PARSONS, 624 Wabash-av.

Druggists (Wholesale).
E. BURNHAM & SON, 157 and 159 Canal-st.
FULLER & FULLER, 22, 24, and 26 Market-st.
HURLBUT & EDSALL, 619 State-st.
TOLMAN & KING, 31 West Lake-st.
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Wab & 12th.

Druggists' Sundries and Notions.
BLISS & TORREY, 25 Market-st.
GILLETT, TUTTLE & CO., opp. 266 Michigan-av.

Druggists' Glassware.
STUTTS & OSBORN (New York), 127 Michigan-av.

Dry Goods and Notions (Wholesale).
RICHARDS, SHAW & WINSLOW, 122 & 124 Mich av.
CARSON, PIRIE & CO., 290 and 292 W. Madison.
D. W. & A. KEITH & CO., 14 and 16 S. Madison-st.
J. M. STINE, KRAMER & CO., 519 State-st.

Dry Goods (Commission).
SHOENFELD BROS. & CO., 276 State-st.

Dyers and Scourers.
COOK & McLAIN, 263 State-st., and 80 W. Madison-st.
AUG. SCHWARZ, 158 Illinois-st. & 394 W. Madison-st.

Electrotypers.
A. ZEESE & CO., 17 North Jefferson-st.

Engravers and Die Sinkers.
S. D. CHILDS, JR. & CO., 26 Kinzie cor. Kingsbury st.

Engravers on Wood.
BOND & CHANDLER, 119 West Washington-st.

Farm Wagons.
PETER SCHUTTLER, 45 West Monroe-st.

Foundry.
STAR FOUNDRY & IRONWORKS, 217-219 S. Clinton.

Fruits and Fancy Groceries.
MATTHEW GRAFF & CO., 59 and 61 So. Market-st.
L. A. TALCOTT, 78 East Twelfth-st.

Furniture.
A. H. ANDREWS, 119 and 121 Washington-st.
COLBY & WIRTS, 281 Michigan-av. cor Eldridge-ct.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, 223 Michigan-av.
A. L. HALE & BRO., 10, 12, 14, and 16 North Canal-st.
POTTER, KING & CO., 301, 303 and 305 Michigan av.
WEBBER FURNITURE CO., 243 & 245 S. Clark-st.

Furniture Manufacture.
SOWLES & BATES, rear 11, 13, 15, and 17 So. Canal-st.

Gas Companies.
ILLS. PNEUMATIC GAS CO., 242 East Madison-st.

Gas Fixtures and Fitting.
GAS SUNLIGHT APPARATUS DEPOT, 138 28th st.
WM. H. PATTERSON, 152 W. Randolph-st.
J. WINGRAVE, JR., & CO., ...
H. M. WILMARTH & BRO., 290 to 298 Wabash-av.

Gents' Furnishing Goods (Wholesale).
DAMON, TEMPLE & CO., 59 and 61 W. Washington-st.
HART BROS., 174 Mich. av. bet. Adams and Jackson.
WM. G. WHITE & CO., 284 Michigan-av.

Gold Pens and Pencils.
AIKIN, LAMBERT & CO., 129 West Washington-st.

Grocers (Wholesale).
BLISS, MOORE & CO., opposite 258 Michigan-av.
C. W. CHURCH & CO., 14 and 16 Peck court.
DAY, ALLEN & CO., 34 & 36 Randolph-st., will sell Groceries at less rates than any other house.
J. W. DOANE & CO., cor. Michigan av. and Peck court.
DURAND BROS. & CO., cor. Lake and Franklin.
J. H. DUNHAM & CO., 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 State-sts.
DURANDS & CO., 208 & 210 W. Washington, succ's to Durand Bros. & Powers, & Durands, Powers & Mead.
FARRINGTON, BREWSTER & CO., opp 261 Mich av.
GRAY BROTHERS, 225 Michigan av.
GRANNIS & FARWELL, 129 Michigan av.
HANSON, MESSER & CO., 52 River-st.
KNOWLES, CLOYES & CO., 14 to 18 River-st.
RUSSEL BROS., 262 and 264 South Canal-st.
W. F. McLAUGHLIN, Proprietor of Union Coffee and Spice Mills, 722 State-st.
McKINDLEY, GILCHRIST & CO., Monroe cor. Wab.
MEAD & HIGGINS, s. w. cor. Washington & Green.
REID, MURDOCH & FISCHER, cor. Wash. & Market.
SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO., 29 South Canal-st.
STEWART, ALDRICH & CO., 2 and 4 Wabash-av.
WELLS & FAULKNER, 149 Michigan-av.
WILLARD, BACON & CO., 6 and 8 Wabash-av.

Grocers (Family).
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Friday Morning, April 12, 1872.

SOME OF PRESIDENT GRANT'S MISTAKES.

The dullest-eyed are beginning to see and confess that the Cincinnati Convention is rising into a national movement unsurpassed in importance since the Chicago Convention of 1860. The prestige of numbers and of well-known names combines with the enthusiasm which always accompanies a reformatory and aggressive policy, to give universal interest to the developing movement of the Liberal Republicans. The Republicans who oppose it or stand neutral are generally inquiring rather than objecting. Many of them cannot understand why an Administration which they think aptly characterized by the New York *Independent*, a year ago, as "too good to be bad and too bad to be good," should arouse such deep and general dissatisfaction. What great mistakes, they ask, has President Grant made, which indicate that his re-election would be inexpedient? To this it might be answered, that a President is presumed to retire at the end of his term, unless some good reason exists for making him an exception to the rule. But in the present case the indications that a new selection will be made by the people next November arise from two abundant and positive causes, viz.: *First*, President Grant's mistakes in statesmanship, amounting to a painful lack of that primary requisite; and, *secondly*, the forward movement or tide of political progress, which, in the space of four years, since Grant's last nomination, has buried the issues on which he was elected and brought forward new ones, upon which only the Liberal wing of the Republican party is prepared to act. The President's mistakes may be summed up in the kindest phrase, and without one word of personal reproach, under the following heads, which, taken together, account for the Cincinnati Convention:

I. His disregard of the just claims of Republican leaders of wisdom and judgment to be consulted as such in the selection of his Cabinet and of the chief diplomatic and civil appointments. A party, unlike an army, acknowledges no one sole leader. Its own President forfeits his leadership if he fails to co-operate and harmonize with his party. In selecting his Cabinet without consultation even with Republicans who stood so near to him as Rawlins and Washburne, he pursued a military and not a statesmanlike policy. In excluding from the Cabinet every first-class statesman who might have been named for it, and in appointing its members exclusively with a view to secure men who had been useful to himself, he again followed a military, not a statesmanlike, policy. At that time the statesmen whose experience and character seemed to the country to fit them for the constitutional advisers of the President would have been Sumner, Wilson, or Boutwell, of Massachusetts; Fessenden, of Maine; Greeley, Fenton, Geo. W. Curtis, or Conkling, of New York; Curtin, of Pennsylvania; Sherman, of Ohio; Judge Trumbull or General Palmer, of Illinois; and the like. None of these were named, though the urgent demand of Congressmen at last induced the reluctant appointment of Boutwell, who, though narrow and ignorant of finance as a specialty, has still been the only Cabinet officer who has had any positive influence whatever. It is safe to say that, had the Cabinet been a strong one, and had he followed its counsels, general amnesty would have been accomplished, and the harmony of the Southern people with the nation restored; no San Domingo job or sale of arms to France would have been heard of; no Motleys, or Juseens, or Grinnells would have been removed to punish recalcitrant Senators; and no necessity would have arisen for any whipping of office-holders in the effort to renominate Grant. But a General who had never held a civil office made a profound mistake when he rejected all statesmen from his Cabinet.

II. The San Domingo blunder comes next. It was chiefly important for the lack of statesmanship which inspired the President to regard every one who opposed it as his personal enemy, and, by punishing him as such, to make him at last an enemy in all sincerity and bitterness. No President who had had experience in civil life would have committed this blunder. It was the spirit of an obstinate soldier, not of a statesman.

III. About thirty-three out of the fifty thousand appointments made by President Grant and his subordinates were given to family *friends* and relatives. Some of them are doubtless improper and indecorous, but we never have thought this error of the President one of great magnitude. It was out of taste, and, in connection with other things, showed that the President looked upon the Presidency as a perquisite rather than a trust; but the people would have found little fault with the Caseys, and Sharpes, and Hudsons, and Cramers, if other troubles had not come at the same time.

IV. The creation of a Military Ring, or Kitchen Cabinet, under the eaves of the White House, with a branch in the New York Custom House, managed by Murphy, and affording sustenance to Leet and Stocking, as Presidential pets, with Ingalls always a little way in the distance, is not so harmless a fact. It is hard for a President to be damned by his friends, to whose importunities he has yielded, with the intent to relieve their impecuniosity and make everybody happy around him. The motives of the Chief Magistrate were, doubtless, merely generous; but, the money which he gave being that of the New York merchants, and being in the nature of an additional tax on commerce not found in any act of Congress, the affair amounts to a stench. Every person who desires General Grant's renomination must regret that he still carries Leet and Stocking as complacently as if he thought the burden a light one.

V. The use of the appointing and removing power to coerce Congress and the people into assenting to any and all his previous blunders without objection, is the most unwise and unstatesmanlike of the President's mistakes. Motley, a brilliant historian and accomplished diplomat, removed to punish Sumner; Grinnell, a reputable and able Collector of Customs, removed to punish Greeley; a score of officers in Missouri removed to punish Carl Schurz; and the whole batch of Southern appointments held *in terrorem* to coerce the carpet-bag Senators to depose Sumner, show wherein the spirit of despotism is fatal to true statesmanship. No Government could remain free whose legislators did not resent and punish such dictation.

VI. A few of our Presidents, like Tyler and Andrew Johnson, have maintained a Kitchen Cabinet of Privy Councillors, whose names were never sent to the Senate for confirmation, and have consulted them, in a back-stairs way, upon those leading points of domestic policy which the Constitution assumes should be decided by the Cabinet. But the experiment has never yet succeeded. When our President had made up a Cabinet solely out of the circle of his drawing-room friends, and with reference to enjoyment rather than statesmanship, it seems superfluous to run a "wheel within this wheel," whose spokes should be Morton, Cameron, Porter, and Murphy. Perhaps we need not argue that this was unstatesmanlike.

VII. Forth from this Kitchen Cabinet have gone those humiliating efforts to control State politics in various States, especially in New York, Pennsylvania, Louisiana, and Missouri, and, finally, in Illinois, which have done no good and much harm.

[illegible] and the Administration been [illegible], it ought to have kept abreast of the [illegible]'s political progress. The people [illegible] car of Juggernaut to all who would hold them back. One of the chief points to be settled in this campaign is, that the war is absolutely over, and that henceforth the Government is to treat all citizens who have not been hanged, alike, recognizing citizens in all, and enemies in none except those who make themselves such. The Philadelphia Convention will try rather to revive the war than to end it. Hence neither Amnesty nor Reform lies in that direction. These are the facts which have given birth to the Liberal Republican movement. If wisely led, it will combine public wants of such exigency, and public men of such power, that no human power can prevent its making the next President.

MR. BEECHER ON THE STUMP.

The New York office-holders, in their sore straits, have finally induced Henry Ward Beecher to come down out of his pulpit and ascend the political rostrum, merely in behalf of a candidate for office,—the first instance of the kind, we believe, in the political history of the country. Clergymen have many times made political addresses in opposition to great public abuses, and in favor of the adoption of reforms which had a decided moral bearing, but Mr. Beecher is the first clergyman in our remembrance who has taken the stump for the purpose of directly advocating the nomination of a certain individual, and done so at the request of office-holders and party-managers. Mr. Beecher's discoveries in theology have long since ceased to surprise any one. Professedly a Congregationalist, with the blood of the Puritans in his veins, he has coolly exploded the reality of hell and the existence of a personal devil, has welcomed the Unitarians to his arms, and the other day took up a collection for the support of a Universalist clergyman. These theological eccentricities have created no excitement. It is not probable, however, that this New Departure in ministerial duties will pass by without comment. It marks a distinct era in the practice and teaching of religion as a profession, and the speech of Mr. Beecher, therefore, calls for examination, both as to its matter and manner.

First, as to the matter. The substance of Mr. Beecher's speech shows that, however much he may excel as orator, theologian, horticulturist, contributor to Bonner's *Ledger*, lecturer, and Star-paper writer, as a politician he is not a success. He was called upon to make a speech in the interests of General Grant, and the office-holders went to hear him, expecting not only that his great ability would be able to discover some valid reason why General Grant should be nominated, but that his eloquence would be attended with numerous conversions of Liberal Republicans, who would be drawn to hear him out of curiosity. The result, however, was a disappointment. Mr. Beecher's speech was not available for current uses, neither will the New York office-holders care to use it as a campaign document next fall, notwithstanding Mr. Beecher's widespread reputation and popular acquaintance, and the influence he may be presumed to exert upon religious people. Even the highly-dramatic dodge of waving flags and banners descending from the flies of the theatre, and, "music by the band," could not cover up Mr. Beecher's failure to meet the expectations of the office-holders. Called to the stump to speak for Grant, Mr. Beecher neither said one thing nor the other, but, rowing with one hand and backing water with the other, of course remained stationary. The most uncertain politician in the world was never more completely on the fence than the orator of the evening. One can imagine the dismay of Bowen and his followers at being informed that possibly the Democracy might go through the Cincinnati Convention and come out good Republicans; that there was an existing cause for the demand for reform and progress; that maybe Mr. Sumner was the Moses to lead us into the land of promise; and that he was fully convinced that Mr. Schurz was an honest man, and Mr. Trumbull also. The substance of Mr. Beecher's indorsement of Grant was contained in a paraphrase of Mr. Lincoln's epigram: "The new horse may have shyings and runaways; so let's take the old horse again,"—the logic of which is more applicable to theology than to politics. If the new horse may have shyings and runaways now, the new horse will be just as liable to have them four years from now, and four years after that, and so on to the end of the chapter. It will be remembered that, in 1866, Mr. Beecher was invited to act as chaplain of the Cleveland Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, which was held in the interests of Mr. A. Johnson, just prior to his famous Swing round the Circle. His engagements preventing this, he wrote a letter, in which he indorsed Johnson and My Policy. It may have been a remembrance of that letter which made him cautious at the New York meeting and desirous to keep on both sides of the fence; but, however that may be, his political failure is none the less apparent.

Second. The manner of Mr. Beecher's address is singularly wanting in propriety. The primary duty of the minister is to teach men religious truths, and fit them to lead exemplary lives. In the pursuance of these duties, it may now and then be incumbent upon him to meet and do battle with great moral wrongs and political abuses, and it may so happen that he cannot do this without going into the political camp, and among the world's people, to deal his blows. Any abuse which threatens the public morality, or tends to demoralize the nation, necessarily undermines religious progress, and the minister is justified in mounting the political or any other stage where he can more directly and effectively battle against the abuse. Mr. Beecher has done this very often, and with credit to himself. Before and during the war he dealt sturdy blows against slavery and other national crimes. He has spoken many times, powerfully and eloquently, against frauds and corruptions nowhere so glaring as in New York, and has often warned his hearers against the dangerous temptations of Mammon in that city, which have produced such men as Fisk, Gould, and Tweed. In all this he was clearly in the line of his duty. Wherever a right principle is endangered, and whenever morality and religion are threatened by political or commercial abuses, the minister should take his stand, fearlessly and firmly. But no such necessity existed for his appearance at the New York office-holders' meeting. No question of public morality was involved in it. No principle of any description was presented for advocacy or rejection. The meeting was called by office-holders, under the leadership of Mr. Bowen, himself unpleasantly connected with political corruptions, for the express purpose of advocating the nomination of General Grant at the Philadelphia Convention, and, in presenting himself at that meeting, Mr. Beecher only compromised his sacred position. No minister of the Gospel has the right to allow himself to be used as a tool by political managers, or to abuse his high calling to purely partisan purposes, where no moral or religious question is at issue.

The Pope has written a letter in which he explains his relations to the Society of Jesus, in which he says that, though he often applies to the fathers of that body, and entrusts them with various interests, especially those pertaining to the ministry, this attachment to the Order has none of that servility attributed to him by the scoffers and enemies of the Church.

When the Kingdom of Italy took possession of the Papal States, it was contracted with the people of Rome that the Government would annually appropriate for the support of the Papal Government the same amount which had been given for that purpose under the old Government. It seems, however, that the Pope has recently declined receiving this grant from the Italian Government. Under the Papal Government the revenue of the States was largely deficient each year, and this deficiency was added to the debt of the States. The Government was only able to live upon the contributions of the outer world. The Italian Government assumed the entire Papal debt, and, in lieu of the wholly insufficient revenues, granted a fixed sum annually. This is what the Pope has declined to receive. As the Papal Government is a very expensive one, the civil list being enormous, it is possible that the Jesuit Order, which is a very rich one, has undertaken to support the Pope and his officers, and thus enable him to reject the official grants made by the Kingdom of Italy. If this be the case, the Jesuits, therefore, will be the collectors from the faithful of the means to supply the Church Government in Rome with revenue to meet its expenditures.

POLITICS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The troubles among the party politicians in Pennsylvania are growing serious. The coming campaign is an important one. Simon Cameron's term in the Senate expires in March next, and the Legislature to be elected this fall will have to choose his successor. Simon is a candidate for re-election, and that is to be one issue before the people this year. The assumed nomination of General Grant by the Philadelphia Convention is extremely distasteful to a very large body of Republicans in Pennsylvania. Cameron's candidate for Governor, General J. F. Hartranft, is so objectionable that even the Philadelphia *Press* declares him to be unfit for the office. The reform movement, begun in Philadelphia a year ago, has attracted the support of thousands of citizens who have hitherto been quiet and submissive voters for whoever was nominated. The inquiry whether a man nominated for an office is a suitable person, or whether he is the best candidate in the field, is very demoralizing to the managers of party conventions. The declared refusal of so many people to support a nominee unless he is competent, or in case a better man be presented, destroys all the plans and arrangements of those who trade in nominations. The coming campaign in Pennsylvania, therefore, is already beset with difficulties. The ticket of Grant, Cameron, and Hartranft is a perilous one. Against each of them there is a strong opposition within the Republican party, and an opposition by a class of voters who cannot be cajoled into voting for them by cries of Jeff. Davis, Ku-Klux, or Rebels-in-arms. The Liberal Republicans of Pennsylvania propose to nominate Colonel McClure for Governor. The candidates put in nomination by the Cincinnati movement will include men acceptable to Republican Pennsylvania; and this Liberal ticket, opposing Grant, Cameron, and Hartranft, will probably sweep the State by a very large majority. Politicians who think that office-holders represent public sentiment will discover their mistake. Since 1868, there has not been an election in any part of the country, where the means and the opportunity have been placed within the reach of the people, that the great bulk of men of all parties have not come together and overthrown all the nominations and rings of party managers, Republican and Democratic. If any person supposes that the American people in 1872 will elect a Presidential ticket simply because it was nominated by a particular body of men at a particular place, unless it be to escape a greater calamity, such person has but little knowledge of the intelligence and the independence of the men who compose the Republican party.

That those who think the party strength in Pennsylvania is sufficient to counteract all defection and able to carry any ticket that may be nominated, we invite attention to the vote of 1868. At that election, the popular vote was: for Grant, 342,280; for Seymour, 313,382; total vote, 655,662; Grant's majority, 28,898. The majority of the Republican party was equal to 4½ per cent of the whole vote of the State. It required a change of only 14,500 votes from one side to the other to have changed the result. That was the vote of the State against Seymour and Frank Blair. If it required only a change of 4½ per cent of the Republican vote to have elected Frank Blair, with his Brodhead letter, over General Grant, fresh from the head of a successful army, how much less will be the change required when the opposing candidate is Trumbull and Curtin, or Davis and Brown, or Adams, or some other ticket composed of well-known Republicans hostile to, and opposed by, the Leets, Stockings, Murphys, and other civil and military plunderers of the country.

As in Pennsylvania, so in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and other States; and the perversity and obstinacy which are forcing the Republicans of the country to preserve the principles of true Government, by opposing nominations forced upon them, may expect that defeat which the people never fail in inflicting upon corruption and incompetency whenever they can reach them.

LONGSTREET.

The office-holders' organs are copying, with approving comments, the letter of General Longstreet announcing his intention to support Grant in the coming campaign. The same newspapers are declaring that the Cincinnati Convention is a Democratic caucus in disguise, and that nobody will attend it except those who are Democrats at heart, however eminent their services in the Republican party may have been.

James Longstreet is the most celebrated officer of the Rebel armies now living. After Lee and Jackson, his name carried more terror to Northern hearts and homes than any other. The soil of Virginia and Maryland is enriched with the blood of more Union soldiers slain by him than by any other living man. He was educated at the public expense at West Point, was an officer of the regular army, and had taken the usual number of oaths to bear true allegiance to the United States. Yet, from the first battle of Bull Run to the last shot at Appomattox Court House, we found him upholding the cause of the Rebellion with his blood—and with ours. No battle of any magnitude fought by the Army of Northern Virginia can be named in which Longstreet was not prominent, eminent, sanguinary.

One of the first acts of President Grant was to appoint Longstreet to the second office in his gift in the Southern States—that of Surveyor of the Port of New Orleans. We are not criticising this act. Believing, as we do, that the Government owed a halter, or general amnesty, to every leading Rebel, and that the latter was preferable to the former, we were inclined to approve of Longstreet's appointment at the time it was made. We certainly thought it more admirable than the appointment of Casey as Collector at New Orleans. While not forgetting the heroism or the sacrifices of the war, we thought the sooner the enmities were buried in oblivion the better. And, lest some sneaking newspaper, of the office-holding sort, shall charge that we are attacking Longstreet seven years after the close of the war, we say that we think so still. We think that his appointment was more creditable than the average of appointments made in Louisiana, and the South generally.

The point that we intend to make is, that it will not do, in the face of these facts, to charge that those who attend the Cincinnati Convention are Democrats, Copperheads, and Rebels in disguise. Longstreet is not in disguise,—that's certain. When he hurled shot and shell through the Union ranks at Gettysburg, he was not in disguise. When he was appointed Surveyor of the Port of New Orleans, he was not in disguise. When he wrote his recent letter, he was not in disguise. When the Philadelphia Convention meets, he will not be in disguise. If there is any advantage, in a party point of view, in having an undisguised Confederate General on one's side in preference to Charles Sumner, or Lyman Trumbull, or (coming a little nearer home) Jesse K. Dubois, or Gustavus Koerner, the office-holders can make the most of it.

Mr. Peters, of Maine, has offered resolutions in Congress looking to the withdrawal of the claims for all indirect damages in the case of the Alabama depredations. It is objected to these resolutions, that the claims for actual damages are held by persons who have bought them, and who do not want to have their chances of recovery endangered or postponed by a controversy in which they are not interested. This statement, if true, as it probably is, furnishes complete reasons why the claim for indirect damages should be abandoned. Great Britain has acknowledged her wrong and has apologized therefor; that is all that the United States can ask from her. She has expressed a willingness to pay all the actual damages caused by the Alabama. That is all that any citizen has a right to ask. The Government of the United States being satisfied, who else than the actual sufferers have any right to complain? The fact that the Alabama claims have passed from the original sufferers to assignees can make no difference. They represent the sufferers, and are the only parties in interest, and when they say they want only what is due them, and what England is willing to pay, it is unadulterated officiousness for others to insist upon something additional, and which is preposterous and absurd.

If the Senate persists in its reference of the House message on the Tariff bill to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, it is evident that the investigation into the charges against Pomeroy and Caldwell will be indefinitely delayed. Under these circumstances, every day that passes before the accused ask for a Special Committee must delay their vindication, and leaves them under the imputation of having been elected by bribery. The charges are not made by a newspaper of doubtful reputation, or by an unauthorized body of men, or by disappointed and hostile men. The body which elected them, and which is now largely composed of their friends, has been forced, by overwhelming proof, into a declaration of their unworthiness. The Vice President and the two Senators have received official copies of the charges and the testimony. A number of witnesses are waiting in Washington. An investigation has never been more imperatively demanded. Will Pomeroy and Caldwell persist longer in their folly of trying to shun the putting of their guilt or innocence to the proof?

Colonel Fred. Hecker, the well-known German orator, will address the Germans of Chicago, in pursuance of their invitation, upon political topics, including the Cincinnati Convention, at Turner Hall, on Twelfth street, next Monday evening. Colonel Hecker's abilities, both as an orator and political debater, will call out an immense audience of his countrymen, who will be anxious to hear his opinions upon the merits of parties in the coming Presidential campaign.

The universal remark of the old Persian poet, Saadi, whenever any unusual event was mentioned, was the question: Who was the woman? The woman at the bottom of the French arms business has at last been reached, and, after considerable mysterious dodging about, has finally consented to appear as a witness before the Investigating Committee, on Monday next, when she will tell what she knows about Remington rifles, Gatling guns, and General Ingalls.

For some time after its foundation, the Oneida Community held substantially the same views as the Shakers on the propriety of bringing children into the world, but a few years since they changed their belief and engaged in what they were pleased to term "stirpiculture on scientific principles." That these principles are well based may be inferred from the fact that, in the last ten years, only one child of the Community under the age of 5 has died. Considering that three-fifths of all persons born die before reaching that age, this is a matter of just pride at Oneida, but the attempt to account for it by the social principles there followed seems wholly unwarranted by fact. All the chief causes of infant mortality—over-crowding, want of light and fresh air and cleanliness and pure food, and exposure to contagious diseases—are entirely removed by the situation of the Community in the country and its abundant wealth. It is possible that the rigorous supervision of the relations of the sexes may insure a higher standard of bodily vigor at birth, but mental and emotional vigor, both far more important, must be stunted and dwarfed by the shamelessly immoral "morality" of Oneida.

The idea of a past age, about the inability of the Ethiop to change his skin, is no longer worthy of credence. A Tennessee philanthropist has invented a process which is warranted to transform the veriest son of Africa into an unmistakable Caucasian. The candidate will first be subjected to a bath of alkaline water. Having been well cleansed, he is placed in a room where a reliable thermometer indicates 120 degrees Fahrenheit. After fifteen minutes' baking, the partially-cooked victim is conducted to a bath of chlorine water, at the ordinary temperature. The heat has opened all the pores, so that the chlorine flows in and reaches the coloring matter. To keep it in, the pores must be closed. To close the pores, the subject is introduced into an ice-cellar, where he spends ten minutes of absolute agony, but relative bliss, for the next step is to drop his exhausted form into water, heated to 180 degrees. In this, the pores open, the chlorine grapples the coloring matter, and departs with it, and our colored brother is colored no more. At least this is the theory. As all persons experimented upon have died before reaching the final bath, the practical value of the process is not known.

The Suez Canal is not a financial success, and there has been a stormy meeting of the shareholders in Paris, where M. de Lesseps narrowly escaped a vote of condemnation. Though the canal is owned by the French, it is used mainly by British merchants, and, were it not for the intervention of one of these, it is possible Lesseps would have been expelled the management. It was voted to increase the tonnage duty to be paid by vessels passing through the canal. But even this measure can hardly rescue the work from its financial difficulties. If the tonnage duty be raised too high, then the trade that does use the canal will abandon it; and, at the present rates, the receipts are not equal to the cost of maintenance and the interest on the investment. Great Britain is more interested in the work than France, though it is governed by a French Directory.

Hamburg is to suffer a curious punishment for its contributions to the victory of Germany over France. There are, in its environs, some magnificent gardens, which have always been open to the public, but which are owned by a Frenchwoman, Madame Cecile Heine, a near relative of the famous German poet, Heinrich Heine. She has ordered the utter destruction of flowers, and shrubs, and trees, and artificial adornments, so that her property may never again be "trodden by a German foot," but may, by its dreary desolation, remind Germany of the waste places of France, and, let us add, of the spiteful revenge of a foolish woman. Great indignation is felt in Hamburg, but the law of the case is undoubtedly on the side of Madame Heine, and her orders are to be carried into effect at once.

At the time of the Nullification excitement in South Carolina, John C. Calhoun proposed that the Constitution should be so amended that there should be two Presidents,—one from the slave States and one from the free,—and that no act of Congress should be binding unless approved by both. The proposition fell unheeded, but seems to have suggested the project, urged a few years since, of a Vice President from each State; and this idea, in turn, appears to be reviving, for State after State calls its Conventions, goes through the stereotyped office-holders' programme, and tacks thereon an indorsement of some one of its prominent men for the Vice Presidency. If this sort of thing goes on much longer candidates for that office will be as numerous as Brigadiers during the Civil War.

A bill is pending before Congress to incorporate the "Pneumatic Tube Road Company," which proposes to construct such a road from New York to New Orleans. As the incorporators number among them several well-known lobbyists, and as the proposed charter grants many privileges and promises no return therefor, it is probable that this particular scheme will be negatived. If it could be entrusted to capable hands, great good might result. London, Paris, and Berlin have pneumatic despatch tubes for the transmission of parcels, etc., and New York has an incomplete pneumatic railway. It requires but little more trial to devise a system of sending men and women as speedily and safely as we can now send parcels; and its success will revolutionize travel far more thoroughly than did the introduction of the railway.

The Committee of the French Academy of Fine Arts has refused to give a place in its annual exhibition of pictures to one painted by Gustave Courbet while confined under sentence of death for complicity with the Commune. The reason for the rejection is not the badness of the work of art,—its goodness is proclaimed by the Parisian critics,—but the badness of the artist. This decision is one of those displays of infinitely petty spite of which only the French seem capable. If every picture painted or statue carved by heretics in religion or government were destroyed, the art-galleries of Paris, and Berlin, and London, and Madrid would be robbed of their choicest treasures.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Globe*, in a recent letter to that paper on Indian affairs, furnishes some very interesting statistics relative to the Indian population of the United States. The total number of reservations is 87; organized tribes and bands, 191; total population, 343,102, which includes the 75,000 Indians in Alaska; area occupied by them, in acres, 139,301,063. The total annual cost of the Indian Service proper is about $5,000,000. The proportion of this amount required to meet treaty obligations is $2,930,363.69.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners.

Annual Report of Chief Marshal R. A. Williams.

The Department, as Now Organized, in a High State of Efficiency.

Sixteen Engines, 201 Men, and 87 Horses Doing Duty.

"Official" History of the Great Conflagration.

Total Loss Estimated at $190,526,500—Insurance, $90,000,000.

Yearly Report of the Superintendent of the Fire Alarm Telegraph.

Valuable Suggestions and Recommendations.

Routine Business.

A regular meeting of the Board of Police was held yesterday afternoon, President Talcott in the Chair, and Commissioners Rehm and Sheridan in attendance.

A proposition was received from the Northwestern Rubber Company to furnish hose for the Fire Department, and a trial of the hose was promised.

The resignation of Mr. F. Hendrickson, stoker of the Long John, was received and accepted.

Joseph Burkhart, pipeman of the J. B. Rice, was charged with violation of Section 3, Chapter 3, of the rules and regulations of the Fire Department, to-wit: Gross carelessness, resulting in injury to a member of the Department, Richard Fitzgerald, pipeman of engine No. 10, who was thrown from his seat and had an arm broken. The charges were dismissed.

Levi J. Forester, engineer of the J. B. Rice, was charged with neglect of duty in failing to wash out his boiler. On the recommendation of President Talcott, the charges were dismissed, with a reprimand from the Board, and a warning against like neglect in the future.

Geo. Houser, driver of the J. B. Rice, and Nicholas Lewis, fireman of the Economy No. 8, were both charged with careless driving. The charges were dismissed, with a warning to keep a sharp lookout hereafter.

Fire Marshal Williams presented a communication setting forth the fact that during Wednesday night his office in the City Hall building had been feloniously entered by some person or persons unknown, who had ransacked his papers, and desiring that the Board take some action in the premises.

It should be stated that the party feloniously entering the Marshal's office was an *interviewing* reporter, who seems to have climbed over the wooden partition and helped himself, and, with characteristic judgment and discrimination, took only those portions of the Marshal's report which were utterly uninteresting and worthless for general publication, omitting all those features of the document which will be found in to-day's TRIBUNE.

The communication was referred to the Superintendent of Police, with instructions to investigate the matter thoroughly, President Talcott registering a mighty vow to forever exclude from the meetings of the Board the reporter who was guilty of the burglary in question.

Various bids were received from parties desirous of selling lots on which to erect the proposed new house of the J. B. Rice, and were referred to the Comptroller.

The names of thirty applicants for positions in the Fire Department were taken and entered upon the books, pending vacancies.

Fire Marshal's Report.

Fire Marshal Williams presented the annual report of the Fire Department for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1872, embracing a detailed statement of the condition of all the apparatus and houses in use, together with a list of fires, loss and insurance on the same, with the cause so far as could be ascertained. Owing to the loss of nearly all the Department records and statistics by the fire of Oct. 9, 1871, the Marshal is unable to present an accurate and detailed account of the working of the Department throughout the year, but from records and statements collected since that time the report has been made as complete as circumstances would admit of.

THE EFFECTIVE FORCE

of the Department consists of 201 men, including officers, fire wardens, and members of the fire alarm telegraph corps. The apparatus in use is divided as follows: Sixteen regular steam fire engines, with an attending hose-cart to each; one relief engine; four hook and ladder trucks; two hose elevators; six supply hose-carts; four fuel wagons; two telegraph repair wagons; two canvas carts, and one supply truck wagon. The value of property in use, including real estate, buildings, and apparatus, is estimated at $657,062.92.

FIRES DURING THE YEAR.

The total number of fires occurring within the year was 489, a decrease of 180 from the number last year. The number of fires during the first six months and six days of this fiscal year, (up to October 7,) was 297, being nearly two daily, which, if continued throughout the year, would make over 700. During the six days previous to the great fire of October 8, the Department had responded to 27 alarms, and had worked at 24 fires, being at the rate of nearly 5 in every 24 hours. Then on the 7th of October occurred the great conflagration known as the "Saturday night fire," which required the services of a great portion of the apparatus for at least 14 hours. This fire was finally extinguished through great exertions of the officers and members of the Department, while the police force and citizens, lending a helping hand, assisted to a great extent. This fire destroyed four squares of buildings, all frame, including two lumber yards, two coal yards, several mills, factories, etc., the total loss being estimated at $276,140.

THE "GREAT FIRE,"

occurring Oct. 8 and 9, 1871, is without a parallel in the history of the world, and to attempt to make a correct statement or record of the circumstances attending it would be an impossibility. From investigations made by the Board of Police, it was ascertained that the fire originated in a small frame structure located in the rear of No. 137 DeKoven street, owned and used by a Mr. Thomas O'Leary as a cow stable. The fire commenced at about half-past 9 o'clock p. m., a strong southwesterly wind blowing at the time. No rain had fallen for several weeks previous, and consequently all combustible matter was prepared for ignition. The origin of the fire could not be definitely arrived at, but from all the circumstances connected with the case, it is currently believed to have been set through the careless action of some person or persons unknown.

This portion of the city was occupied by the poorer classes, principally Bohemian emigrant families, and, being in the vicinity of several planing mills, shingle mills, and factories, they had collected a large quantity of shavings from these places, and stored them in the basements and yards of their premises for winter fuel. In fact, shavings were scattered for blocks in every direction. All the apparatus responding to the first alarm were soon upon the ground, and were placed in the most advantageous position in very quick order. The second and third alarms were given in succession almost instantaneously, bringing the entire department to the rescue, but with little avail.

CONSIDERING THE DIFFICULTIES

the Department had to encounter on that dreadful night, with few exceptions the officers and men worked with a will and energy seldom seen. They had just passed through a severe fire 24 hours previous, and part of the companies had left the scene of the Saturday night fire but a few hours, when they were again called, tired and worn out from hours of hard labor, to this one still more fearful than the one they had just dealt with. While the Department were working on the original fire, which was surrounded and under control, the fearful gale which was raging at the time carried not only sparks, but brands and pieces of boards on fire, the distance of two to four blocks. To the surprise of the Marshal, he was informed that a church over two blocks to the north was on fire. A new base of operations was then formed to protect the property around the burning church, and, while thus engaged, information was received that the fire had broken out in the match factory, lumber yard and shingle mill of W. B. Bateham. People living in the vicinity had carried out furniture, bedding, &c., into the streets and alleys for safety, which were soon all ablaze, the strong wind carrying the burning material to the East side of Canal street, communicating the fire to the wooden structures on that side of the street. These buildings being elevated from five to seven feet above the ground, the draft carried the flames for a whole square without meeting even the resistance of a common board partition. In the meantime, the heat drove the firemen back, so that it was necessary to remove the apparatus, and considerable hose was lost. During this time the fire made fearful progress. So rapidly did it advance that it was impossible to concentrate the apparatus at any one point of attack. Large brands of fire were carried through the air for miles, alighting on the roofs of buildings in the business portion of the city. Three different times the Court House cupola, at least a mile distant, was on fire, requiring the efforts of the watchman and others to extinguish the flames and save it from destruction at that time.

IN THE SHORT SPACE

of one hour and fifteen minutes the fire had reduced thirty-two blocks of buildings to ashes, covering an area of eighty acres, and involving a loss of about $1,475,000. At this time information was received that the fire had

CROSSED THE RIVER

to the South Division, and was burning in the vicinity of the gas works. A portion of the Department was ordered to the new field of action, and on the arrival of the Marshal it was found that two squares were already on fire. So rapidly did the fire spread that the wooden buildings on Quincy street, the Armory building, the square known as Conley's Patch (all composed of wooden shells), the gas works, and the roofing-material yard of Barrett, Arnold, and Powell, were one sheet of flame in a short space of time. From these burning buildings, large fire-brands, composed of tar and pitch felting, some two or three feet in length, were whirled through the air for several blocks, alighting on buildings, thus starting, in various parts of the city, what might be called different fires, all burning at the same time. A greater portion of the Department was ordered to the South Side, but to little purpose, the wind blowing so hard at this time as to cut a solid stream of water into spray before it had gone twenty feet from the pipe. The fire made such rapid headway that the engines were moved often to save them from destruction, and so large a quantity of hose was abandoned and lost that the supply was soon shortened. At about 2:30 o'clock in the morning, shortly after the Oriental Building, the Court House, and Chamber of Commerce had burned, the Marshal received intelligence that the Water Works, one mile distant, were on fire. This fact convinced him that it would be impossible to stay the flames in front. The apparatus not then engaged along the south line of the fire was ordered along the river to obtain water and fight the flames on the flanks, expecting to change the course of the fire toward the lake, and, in a measure, succeeding in this, until the wind changed to the north, bringing fire and destruction with it.

AID FROM ABROAD.

At about 10 o'clock on the morning of the 9th, engines arrived from Milwaukee, and were at work in a few minutes. By their aid the fire was kept from crossing to the west side of the river along the North Branch, and a portion of the buildings in the North Division were saved through the great exertions of the department and citizens. In many instances where the engines obtained water from the river, the ends of the streets were occupied for business purposes, and much time was lost in removing obstacles so as to gain access to the river and take suction. Between 1 and 2 o'clock on Tuesday morning the fire had spent its fury. The wind had lulled, and a slight rain commenced to fall, aiding greatly in preventing the further progress of the fire, which had then extended to the extreme northern suburbs of the city. In the space of twenty-eight hours there had been destroyed about 25,000 buildings, covering an area of about 2,000 acres.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The Fire Marshal gratefully acknowledges the assistance received from other cities, as follows:

I take this opportunity to express our gratitude towards our sister cities for their generosity in responding to our call for assistance in that trying time. Engines and other fire apparatus were sent from Milwaukee, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, New York, Detroit, Allegheny City, Freeport, Aurora, Quincy, Bloomington, Springfield, and Louisville. Much valuable property was saved by their timely arrival. The officers and men accompanying them were untiring in their endeavors to save property, and to assist us, who were nearly exhausted through the arduous duties already performed; and we feel under everlasting obligations to all those concerned. Should misfortune of this kind occur, where the services of this Department may be required, we would respond to their call with alacrity, and endeavor to repay a tribute which can never be forgotten.

In this connection I would call your attention to the Fire Department organizations of other cities, who have donated large sums of money for the express benefit of the firemen of our city who lost their homes and personal effects by the fire, while manfully remaining at their posts of duty. This money was placed in the hands of a Committee appointed from the members of the Department, consisting of Commissioner J. E. Chadwick, appointed by the Board of Police to act as Treasurer; Charles S. Petrie, Chairman; Thomas Barry and David S. Kenyon, who have distributed the fund at intervals, in proportion to the actual necessity of each individual case, which has given entire satisfaction to all, and is not only appreciated by those directly benefited, but by every member of the Department. The Committee reports the following sums of money received: Boston, $5,000; New York City, $2,650; St. Louis, $1,095; Cincinnati, $1,000; Memphis, $1,000; Buffalo, $500; Silsby Manufacturing Company, New York, $500; Concord, N. H., $256; Cleveland, $160; Council Bluffs, $105; Portsmouth, Ohio, $100; Montreal, $55; from other cities by Volunteer Companies, $200; showing that about $11,000 has been distributed among our distressed firemen. The Fire Department of Cleveland also contributed largely in the way of provisions and clothing. We are also under many obligations to the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, of Manchester, N. H., and also to the Silsby Manufacturing Company, of Seneca Falls, N. Y., for their great liberality by voluntarily sending to our relief two fire engines each, which were in use on the ruins for several weeks without any recompense for their services. Their presence here at that time enabled us to lay up our apparatus for repairs, which were greatly needed. We fully appreciate the generosity so bestowed.

LOSSES OF THE DEPARTMENT.

Below is a statement of the loss on buildings, with contents and apparatus in use by this Department, destroyed by the great fire, which is not included in the general statement of fires for the year:

Long John engine-house and contents	$23,298.30
A. D. Titsworth engine-house and contents	3,834.21
A. C. Coventry engine-house and contents	6,717.84
Fred Gund engine-house and contents	18,524.41
Jacob Rehm engine-house and contents	8,632.60
Hook and Ladder Truck No. 1, house and contents	4,054.55
John A. Huck hose cart house and contents	4,983.13
J. B. Rice engine house and contents	6,156.00
Hose Elevator No. 2, house and contents	5,961.82
Liberty Engine No. 7, parts destroyed while in shop for repairs	2,191.00
Equipments of Lincoln hose cart	11.00
W. A. James engine, parts destroyed while in shop for repairs	3,000.00
Fire alarm lines, etc.	47,500.00
Miscellaneous supplies	11,487.17
Total	$146,076.09

GENERAL LOSSES.

A careful compilation has been made of buildings and personal property destroyed by the great fire, the information having been derived from insurance men, the daily papers, and various sources. It is believed that the figures are accurate so far as obtained, though they are not presented as a matter of record, but merely for information:

BUILDINGS.

Business blocks	$33,515,000
Railroad depots and Chamber of Commerce	2,700,000
Hotels	3,100,000
Theatres	865,000
Buildings and publishing companies	883,000
Public buildings, city and county	3,384,800
Schools and churches	3,238,780
Brick and frame dwellings and light business places	3,808,420
Total	$52,000,000

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Grain and flour	$1,832,500
Produce and provisions	2,280,000
Lumber and coal	1,444,000
Dry goods	13,500,000
Boots, shoes and leather	1,175,000
Books and paper stocks	1,845,000
Groceries and drugs	5,188,000
Clothing and millinery	5,260,000
Hardware	3,510,000
Musical instruments and jewelry	2,900,000
Hats, caps, and furs	1,060,000
Stock, machinery, and products	13,255,000
Stocks and business furniture	26,778,000
Household property	41,000,000
Manuscript works and public records	10,000,000
Libraries and moneys	7,710,000
Total	$138,526,500
Total loss	$190,526,500
Total insurance on the same	90,000,000
Loss over insurance	$100,526,500

A list of buildings destroyed, similar to those heretofore published, is given by the Marshal, together with public property. The Marshal adds that, from appearances at the present time, the burnt district will be almost entirely built over during the coming summer, and, while there is time, he suggests the necessity of preparing the Department for emergencies such as we have already experienced, and are liable to experience again. Better facilities should be furnished the Department, and the co-operation of all branches of the City Government and of every citizen is especially required to carry out this end.

RECOMMENDATION.

He respectfully presents the following recommendations, believing that if carried out good results will be derived therefrom, and urges the necessity of early action in the premises:

1. That one or more floating steam fire engines be constructed and added to the Department. In my annual report for 1869-'70 I suggested the propriety of securing one or more of these engines. The Board of Police submitted an estimate for one to the Common Council at that time, but that body failed to appropriate money for that much needed appliance, which, in my opinion, resulted in great disaster to our people, as experienced in the great destruction of October last.

2. That a second-class steam fire engine be purchased and located in the vicinity of Blue Island avenue and Twelfth street, to protect that territory, so completely built over with wooden structures, the nearest engine being one mile distant.

3. That a third-class engine be purchased and stationed in the house now occupied by the Fred. Gund engine, on Pearson street, near Ward's Rolling Mill, the Gund engine to be stationed in house on Chicago avenue when built.

4. That two second-class engines be purchased—one to be stationed in the house now occupied by the steamer Frank Sherman, on Cottage Grove avenue; the other at the T. B. Brown engine house, No. 611 West Lake street; the Brown and Sherman engines to be used as relief engines, and placed in houses in the central portion of the city. These steamers are too heavy for service in the suburbs, but can do excellent service by working on rains, or remaining in house to protect the property in the vicinity while the other engines are called to some distant conflagration.

5. The addition of two hook and ladder trucks, with the necessary equipments, &c., to put them in service as soon as practicable. We have but four in use at present, which number I consider inadequate for the efficient working of the Department.

6. That five first-class Babcock chemical engines be purchased and stationed in the houses now occupied by supply hose carts, to-wit: One at the Douglas hose house, on Cottage Grove avenue near Douglas Place; one at the Washington hose house, on West Madison street near Western avenue; one at the Lincoln hose house, No. 454 Webster avenue; one at the Tempest hose house, corner of Washington and Clinton streets. These hose carts to be transferred to engine houses, and used in connection with relief engines. The only additional expense incurred by these changes will be the cost of the engines. The other chemical engine to be stationed in house on Deering street (Bridgeport) when built. The advantage to be gained by the addition of these appliances to our Department are incalculable, as they have proved themselves equal if not superior to steam fire engines in extinguishing fires in their incipient stage. Fire hydrants are not always to be depended upon in the suburbs of the city, on account of the low water pressure obtained.

7. That this Department is crippled, to a great extent, by the want of a sufficient supply of water from the fire hydrants is a well known fact, but the Board of Public Works are now remedying this evil by laying more and larger mains, and while so co-operating with this Department we would respectfully call their attention to the necessity of placing more fire hydrants in the business or central parts of the city—say, one on each corner of the streets. These hydrants to have two or more connections, thereby concentrating the engines, and by so doing less hose would be required, water could be forced to a greater height, and much valuable time saved. This action on their part I believe would be economy, and greatly facilitate the better success of this Department. In this connection I would again urge upon your honorable Board the necessity of connecting pipes directly with the river and its branches, extending them to the streets running parallel with the same, at intervals of about one square, and build cisterns to connect with these; or, if that be not practicable, attach regular fire-hydrants, which would enable the engine to take suction directly from the river, and would furnish an inexhaustible supply of water. Heretofore the ends of the streets have been used for business purposes, and access to the river was almost impossible, resulting disastrously in many instances. By carrying out this project these difficulties will be entirely overcome.

8. The districts allotted to the three Assistant Fire Marshals are far too large, it being necessary for them to visit daily all the houses in their respective districts, which occupies the greater part of their time, and is very often the cause of delay in reaching a fire in season. I will, therefore, suggest that proper measures be taken at an early day to have the office of Fourth and Fifth Assistant Marshals created by an action of the State Legislature, and their salary fixed by that body. While this action is pending, I would recommend that two Foremen in the Department be detailed by your Board to act as such officers.

9. That a temporary tower be erected in the centre of the burnt district, or in the vicinity of the old City Hall, that a large bell be procured and placed therein, and connected with the fire alarm telegraph, for the purpose of sounding alarms for fire, and also for striking the hours of the day.

10. That the houses formerly in use by the Department, destroyed by fire Oct. 8 and 9, 1871, be rebuilt at as early a date as possible, for the apparatus and companies so deprived of accommodation. At present we are paying large rents for buildings for this purpose, which are located in out-of-the way places, and too remote from their original location; while others are stationed in temporary buildings, being very inconvenient and uncomfortable for men and horses.

REMARKS.

If, says the Marshal, there is any branch of the city government that should be liberally dealt with, it is this one. Our tax-payers are probably aware of this fact. It is not our desire to wilfully increase the expenditures of this Department, but it is our wish to economize as far as may be consistent. I know that we are asking for a large outlay to increase the efficiency of the Department, but it must be taken into consideration that our future welfare depends greatly upon this organization. Therefore, the means for its success should not be withheld for the sake of improving public parks, boulevards, and the like. I know that a great responsibility rests upon me as Fire Marshal, and it shall be my aim to perform the duties appertaining to that responsible office to the satisfaction of all concerned while occupying the position, but without the assistance and co-operation of the citizens, and also of the other branches of the City Government, no man or body of men can succeed. I would, therefore, ask the concurrence of all to assist in carrying out the foregoing recommendations.

ALL THE APPARATUS

belonging to this organization is in good working order, and ready for service. The great amount of work done by the apparatus during the past year has necessitated a large expense for repairs, and the rebuilding of three engines—the Wm. James, No. 3; Liberty, No. 7; and the Fred. Gund, No. 14, which were partly destroyed by fire Oct. 8 and 9; and also for new hook and ladder truck in place of the one destroyed by the Saturday night fire of Oct. 7. A large amount of hose and other appliances were destroyed, which have been replaced at quite a large expense. Four temporary frame buildings have also been put up since the great fire, and we may have expended more money than had been appropriated for the use of the Fire Department.

THE FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH

branch has also suffered large losses by the great fire, and the expense of repairing and replacing the lines, alarm boxes, dials, &c., has been large. Much credit is due to the Superintendent, Mr. E. B. Chandler, and also to the operators and repairers for their unceasing efforts to replace and put in working order the whole system; and, considering the difficulties to be encountered at that time, it was done in remarkably quick time, and is at present working in a satisfactory manner. By reference to the report of the Superintendent, it will be seen that much valuable work has been rendered by this branch of the service. The automatic boxes substituted for the crank boxes have proved themselves superior, and have given entire satisfaction.

THE HOSE SUPPLY.

We have at present a good supply of hose, but it will be necessary to procure more during the year, and, as this is a very important appendage to the Department, much attention should be paid in selecting it. The Marshal suggests that rubber hose be purchased, as it is far superior to leather for service in this latitude.

HORSES.

Of the 87 horses in use, several of them are becoming old and crippled from long service, and others will soon be required to fill their places. It is recommended that none but first-class horses be purchased. Five have died during the year.

ACCIDENTS.

But two or three accidents of a serious nature have happened to members throughout the year, although many hazardous risks have been taken, as is necessary in their line of duty. As a majority, they have done their work nobly. There may have been some exceptions, but it is hoped that those exceptions have been removed, and that the officers and members of the Department to-day are ready to commence the new year with good intent, and will strive to maintain its efficiency and regain the confidence heretofore placed in them by our citizens, and show to the whole community that, although beaten, we have not lost our pride and perseverance.

BUILDING STATISTICS.

Previous to the great fire the number of buildings within the city was estimated at 51,685, classified as follows: Frame, 45,683; brick, 4,076; stone or iron, 1,005; all of which shows the great amount of combustible material necessarily under the protection of this Department.

THE FIRE WARDENS

have done good work during the year, but much of their time has been taken up by attending to petty complaints, while large blocks of buildings are constantly being erected directly in opposition to the ordinances. These buildings should be carefully looked after, for it is in the manner of their construction and the material used that we most fear. In order that our buildings in the future should be constructed in accordance with the ordinances, the Marshal suggests that an ordinance be passed by the Common Council requiring all persons about to erect buildings to first submit a plan and brief description of the proposed building to some person having a practical knowledge of mechanics, and a practical experience in constructing buildings, who shall be employed to examine the plans submitted, and all dangerous walls and erections complained of as unsafe, and be competent to decide all the doubtful points which almost daily come up before us. The Marshal hopes the Board will see the necessity of immediate action toward carrying out this much desired object.

IN CONCLUSION,

the Marshal extends thanks to all who have endeavored to assist in making the Department effective, and hopes, by united action, harmony and discipline may extend to all, and that the record of the Department for the future will be one that our citizens can allude to with pride and satisfaction.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Accompanying the report are various schedules, showing the value of real estate, buildings, apparatus, etc., the total figures being as follows:

Real estate	$293,038.00
Buildings	114,828.92
Engines and apparatus	249,186.00
Total assets of the Department	$657,062.92

HOSE.

The amount and value of hose on hand is stated as follows:

No. 1 rubber hose, 20,550 feet at $1.25	$25,687.50
No. 2 rubber hose, 5,600 feet at 50 cents	2,800.00
No. 1 leather hose, 500 feet at $1.65	825.00
No. 2 leather hose, 8,600 feet at $1	8,600.00
Total feet, 35,250—value	$37,912.50

FIRES AND LOSSES

for the year, not including the great fire of Oct. 8 and 9, are summarized in the following table:

Month.	North Division. Fires	North Division. False alarms	North Division. Amount destroyed	South Division. Fires	South Division. False alarms	South Division. Amount destroyed	West Division. Fires	West Division. False Alarms	West Division. Amount Destroyed	Totals. Fires	Totals. False Alarms	Totals. Amount Destroyed	Totals. Amount Insurance
April	9	0	$1,725	17	1	$9,395	16	0	$26,090	42	1	$37,210	$124,775
May	4	0	675	15	3	3,950	11	0	2,645	30	3	7,170	36,420
June	6	0	250	22	0	16,780	14	1	4,560	42	1	21,560	178,700
July	8	1	1,115	20	2	18,436	23	1	15,448	54	4	29,995	72,910
August	9	0	300	13	0	4,225	32	5	40,805	54	5	45,030	88,650
September	13	0	26,275	17	0	352,735	25	2	70,610	55	2	449,620	440,240
October	4	1	320	10	3	22,033	35	2	281,425	49	6	303,810	149,800
November	1	0	700	1	1	100	15	3	4,015	17	4	4,815	18,200
December	3	0	6,060	7	2	17,400	25	0	9,075	35	2	32,525	43,600
January	3	0	....	14	3	865	19	4	5,340	35	7	6,205	13,800
February	1	1	....	8	1	2,050	19	4	28,445	28	6	30,495	34,100
March	6	1	250	11	1	3,150	21	1	965	38	3	4,365	35,030
Total	67	4	$37,690	155	17	$446,090	267	23	$469,020	489	44	$972,800	$1,246,224

THE CAUSES OF FIRES

were as follows: Accident, 4; carelessness, 114; children playing with matches, 13; defective chimney, 62; defective stovepipe, 8; fire-works, 1; incendiarism, 54; supposed incendiarism, 20; lamp explosion, 30; spontaneous combustion, 11; sparks from smoke-stack, 7; sparks from locomotive, 6; sparks from tug-boat, 1; overheating stoves, furnaces, &c., 16; explosions of gas, boilers, &c., 17; foul chimney, 18; defective furnace, 8; unknown, 91; total, 489.

Fire Alarm Telegraph Report.

Accompanying the report of the Fire Marshal was the report of the Superintendent of the Fire Alarm Telegraph, as follows:

R. A. Williams, Fire Marshal:

SIR: I herewith present my seventh annual report of the operations of the Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph. The substitution last year, just previous to the great fire, of automatic for crank boxes, left little to be desired so far as the machinery of this branch of the Fire Department was concerned. It only needed the changing of wires from housetops to poles to make our system complete and perfect. The benefit of the change of boxes was immediately manifest. Many a false run had been occasioned by the improper manner in which callers often gave the signals from the old boxes, and the losses from that cause were enough annually to pay for the change over and over again. But since the adoption of the automatic boxes no runs have been made in the wrong direction, and the confidence of the Fire Department in the correctness of the alarms sent them has been greatly increased. No box has yet failed to give its signal with distinctness and accuracy unless, for some unforeseen cause, its line has been temporarily disabled.

The fire swept out of existence sixty of these boxes, sixteen engine house gongs, three bell-striking machines, eight police dial instruments, about forty miles of lines, and the entire central office apparatus. With such instruments as we could borrow and change to suit our needs, the West Side lines were connected and put in operation on Wednesday night after the fire, and connections made with the South Side lines the following Saturday. Since then we have replaced twenty-five boxes, six gongs and five police dials, and built the necessary lines to carry them. We are still, however, without an adequate central office apparatus, and are liable at any time to be called upon to return our borrowed machinery. Manifestly, if we are to continue the use of the telegraph, common prudence demands that we should own the necessary apparatus to make it effective.

The increased activity in the construction of new buildings in all parts of the city is a constant menace to the security of house-top lines. Not a day goes by without an interruption of some kind on our wires, and occasionally a broken line prevents an alarm of fire being received by the Fire Department. Fortunately, no serious conflagrations have resulted from this cause, but we may not always escape so luckily. Accidents may occur with the well-constructed system of lines on poles, but they are ten times as likely to happen with lines on house tops; and this fact is the strongest argument that can be urged in favor of the change. It seems to me that we cannot afford to trifle with so important a matter. If the telegraph is worth anything,—confessedly it is indispensable to the Fire Department of a large city,—it is worth pushing to its highest efficiency. It is poor economy to risk millions to save a few thousands. I regard it of the first importance that our lines should be entirely rebuilt on poles, the number of street boxes greatly increased, our central office furnished with new and improved apparatus, and nothing omitted indoors or out that can in any way enhance the reliability of the system.

There is much room also for improvement in the police telegraph. Little attention has been paid to this subject by the officers and station-keepers in charge of the instruments. These instruments are constructed with special reference to their use by persons unskilled in telegraphy, but they require a little care and knowledge on the part of those who handle them, none, however, that they cannot easily acquire if they will; and no one should be left in charge of a station who does not understand their management. Most of the station-men know how to send and receive messages, when the instruments and lines are all right and the weather fair, but no telegrapher need be told that instruments will not take care of themselves, or that his line will not be invariably perfect; and that he must take extra precautions during the rainy weather. The same principles apply to the police and fire-alarm telegraphs as to railroad and commercial telegraphs, and the same perseverance and application that have made the latter an indispensable adjunct to the business of the country and the world, will make the former equally so to the municipal, and both of these qualities can be displayed by the members of our police force, as well as by the employes of any telegraph company. A little care and attention shown this matter will make the police telegraph as valuable to that Department as the fire-alarm is to the Department.

Annexed to the report are the usual tabular statements showing the number of alarms given during each hour, day, week, and month of the year. During the month of April there were 29 alarms; May, 20; June, 24; July, 38; August, 46; September, 49; October, 48; November, 15; December, 21; January, 25; February, 25; March, 26. Total, 378. Of these alarms, 53 were on Sunday, 49 on Monday, 56 on Tuesday, 63 on Wednesday, 58 on Thursday, 48 on Friday, and 56 on Saturday.

There were received from Station 24, Clark and Harrison streets, 9 alarms; No. 37, Clark and Twelfth streets, 13; No. 251, Indiana street and Milwaukee avenue, 10; No. 274, Fulton and Halsted streets, 7; No. 317, Clinton and Washington streets, 9; No. 341, Van Buren and Canal streets, 8; No. 353, Canal and Twelfth streets, 8; No. 356, Twelfth street and Blue Island avenue, 15; No. 362, Halsted and Maxwell streets, 7; No. 367, Mitchell street and Blue Island avenue, 6; No. 381, Halsted street and Blue Island avenue, 7; No. 372, Union and Sixteenth streets, 6. From quite a number of boxes three, four, and five alarms were given, but the majority were only used twice. No alarms were received from nine boxes.

The district in which the most fires occur has changed materially during the last two years. Then most of the alarms came from the down-town South Side boxes, now they come from that portion of the West Side beyond the old fire limits.

E. B. CHANDLER.

The report of the Fire Marshal was laid over until 9 o'clock this morning, to which hour the Board adjourned.

SOLDIERS' HOMESTEADS.

The Act Providing Homesteads for Soldiers, as Signed by the President.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The following important act, which became a law by signature of the President on Thursday last, has not hitherto been published in full:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That every private soldier and officer who has served in the army of the United States during the recent rebellion, for ninety days or more, and who was honorably discharged, and has remained loyal to the Government, including the troops mustered into the service of the United States by virtue of the third section of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for completing the defenses of Washington, and for other purposes," approved Feb. 13, 1862; and every seaman, marine, and officer who has served in the navy of the United States, or in the Marine Corps during the rebellion for ninety days, and who was honorably discharged, and has remained loyal to the Government, shall, on compliance with the provisions of an act entitled, "An act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain," and the acts amendatory thereof, as hereinafter modified, be entitled to enter upon and receive patents for a quantity of public lands, (not mineral), not exceeding 160 acres, or one-quarter section, to be taken in compact form according to legal subdivisions, including the alternate reserved sections of public lands along the line of any railroad or other public work, not otherwise reserved or appropriated, and other lands subject to entry under the Homestead laws of the United States; provided, that said homestead settler shall be allowed six months, after locating his homestead, within which to commence his settlement and improvement; and provided, also, that the time which the homestead settler shall have served in the army, navy or Marine Corps, aforesaid, shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect title, or if discharged on account of wounds received, or disability incurred in the line of duty, then the term of enlistment shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect title, without reference to the length of time he may have served; provided, however, that no patent shall issue to any homestead settler who has not resided upon, improved or cultivated his said homestead for a period of at least one year after he shall commence his improvement as aforesaid.

SEC. 2. That any person entitled under the provisions of the foregoing section to enter a homestead, who may have heretofore entered under the Homestead laws a quantity of land less than 160 acres, shall be permitted to enter under the provisions of this act so much land as, when added to the quantity previously entered, shall not exceed 160 acres.

SEC. 3. That, in the case of the death of any person who would be entitled to a home under the provisions of the first section of this act, his widow, if unmarried, or in case of her death or marriage, then his minor orphan children, by a guardian duly appointed and officially accredited at the Department of the Interior, shall be entitled to all the benefits enumerated in this act, subject to all the provisions as to settlement and improvements therein contained; provided, that if such person died during his term of enlistment the whole term of his enlistment shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect the title.

SEC. 4. That, where a party at the date of his entry of a tract of land under the homestead laws, or subsequently thereto, was actually enlisted and employed in the army or navy of the United States, his service therein shall, in the administration of said Homestead laws, be construed to be equivalent to all intents and purposes, to a residence for the same length of time upon the tract so entered, provided, that if his entry has been cancelled by reason of his absence from said tract while in the military or naval service of the United States, and such tract has not been disposed of, his entry shall be restored and confirmed. And provided further, that if such tract has been disposed of, said party may enter upon other tract, subject to entry under said laws, and his right to a patent therefor shall be determined by the proofs touching his residence and cultivation of the first tract, and his absence therefrom in such service.

SEC. 5. That any soldier, sailor, marine, officer, or other person coming within the provisions of this act may, as well by an agent as in person, enter upon said homestead; provided, that said claimant in person shall, within the time prescribed, commence settlement and improvements on the same, and thereafter fulfil all the requirements of this act.

SEC. 6. That the Commissioner of the General Land Office shall have authority to make all needful rules and regulations to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

Rain—Congressional Candidates.

FAIRBURY, Ill., April 8.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Rain at last! The rainy season has come, and with it, the people at least hope, better health. Never has such a dry spell been known in this part of the country. Farmers have commenced their spring work, and it is hoped that the soft weather will not last too long.

Our new Congressional District is shooting forth young and tender candidates without regard to numbers. There seem to be plenty of honest men ready to serve the dear people. Every county in the district appears to have its favorite. The Hon. Woodford G. McDowell, of our county, is being urged by his friends to permit the use of his name. He is an old resident and pioneer, having been here since 1831. The new district is composed of Marshall, Woodford, Livingston, Ford, Iroquois and Kankakee Counties, making it largely Republican. Fairbury is talked of as the place for holding the Convention.

Lincoln, Neb.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 8.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The weather is fine; a little rainy, but warm.

Times are good.

Five hundred houses will be built here this year.

—Colonel Henry W. Burdsal, of Foster's crossing, O., who died on Monday, was the first volunteer for the Mexican war from the vicinity of Cincinnati. He served along the Rio Grande for one year, under General Taylor, and was afterwards an acting Lieutenant in the army of General Scott. At the breaking out of the rebellion he organized a company of three-months men, which rendered efficient service in West Virginia. Subsequently he was one of the organizers of the Fourth Ohio Cavalry, and remained in the field with that organization until the failure of health compelled him to retire.

—The editor of the New Orleans *Republican* thinks it must have been the proof-reader who made him call Governor Warmoth "our enterprising thief" when he meant to say "our enterprising chief."

FURNITURE.

CLEARING SALE OF FURNITURE.

Will continue during the present week the complete sacrifice of profit on all goods sold previous to removal from the new Post Office Block. NO RESERVE.

WEBER FURNITURE COMP'Y,
Cor. Clark & Jackson-sts.

CLOTHING.

THE GREAT WARDROBE

The Newest Styles in Spring Overcoats, Business Suits, and Light-Colored Cassimere Pants.

MABLEY & HULL,
122 West Madison-st.

[illegible]

HOMESTEADS.

Homesteads for Soldiers—Approved by the President.

[illegible]—The following important act became a law by signature on Thursday last, has been published in full:

[illegible]

National Candidates.

FAIRBURY, Ill., April 9.

[illegible] the rainy season has come, [illegible] dry spell been known [illegible] Farmers have com[illegible] and it is hoped that [illegible] not last too long.

[illegible] District is shooting [illegible] candidates without re[illegible] appears to have its [illegible] Woodford G. McDowell, of [illegible] by his friends to per[illegible] He is an old resid[illegible] been here since 1831. [illegible] of Marshall, Woodford, [illegible] and Kankakee Coun[illegible] Republican Fairbury is [illegible] for holding the Conven[illegible]

[illegible], Neb.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 6.

[illegible] fine; a little rainy, but [illegible] will be built here this [illegible]

[illegible] Burdsal, of Foster's cross[illegible] Monday, was the first vol[illegible] war from the vicinity of [illegible] along the Rio Grande for [illegible] Taylor, and was after[illegible] in the army of Gen[illegible] of the rebellion [illegible]

[illegible] New Orleans *Republican* [illegible] the proof-reader who [illegible] Warmoth "our enter[illegible] meant to say "our en[illegible]

[illegible]NITURE.

[illegible]G SALE OF [illegible]ITURE.

[illegible]tinue during [illegible]t week the [illegible] sacrifice of [illegible]l goods sold [illegible]to removal [illegible]w Post Office [illegible] RESERVE.

[illegible]BER [illegible]RE COMP'Y, [illegible] & Jackson-sts.

[illegible]THING.

[illegible] GREAT [illegible]DROBE

[illegible]est Styles in [illegible] Overcoats, [illegible]ess Suits, [illegible] Cassimere [illegible]

[illegible]Y & HULL, [illegible] Madison-st.

CHICAGO UNDER SHERIDAN.

The Council Finance Committee and the Military Occupation of the City.

Consideration of the Demand of the Volunteers for Pay for Their Services.

Important and Interesting Testimony Concerning the Employment of Troops After the Fire.

What Occurred at the Meeting of General Sheridan and the City Government.

Probability that the Private Soldiers Will Receive $1 a Day for Each Day's Service.

The Finance Committee of the Common Council met in the Council Chamber yesterday afternoon, to consider the claims for remuneration by persons who served as soldiers immediately subsequent to the fire. There were present of the Committee, Aldermen Bateham, Otis, and [illegible]; also ex-Police Commissioners Brown and Gund, ex-Mayor Mason, General White, [illegible] of the First Illinois National Guard; Colonel Frank Sherman, Corporation Counsel [illegible], the Superintendent of Police, and ex-Comptroller Taylor.

Alderman Bateham said that the Committee were to determine, first, whether the claimants served as volunteers or not. Over six hundred persons claimed pay for serving twelve days, and $7,000 or $8,000 would be required if it was decided to pay them for their time. There were [illegible] who acted as special policemen that would come in if the claims of the soldiers were allowed.

Colonel Sherman was called upon for a statement of what he knew. He said the men served under the directions of Mayor Mason, through the orders of General Sheridan. They were an auxiliary to the police force. They were not sworn in as policemen, but took an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Illinois, and to obey all lawful orders issued by the officers commanding them. The form of oath was not the same as that administered to men enlisting in the regular army. It was understood that they were to act in connection with the police force. They were posted in different parts of the city as fast as they were [illegible]. Certain districts were assigned to the Captains of the companies, and they did [illegible] duty. They were rationed by order of General Sheridan with Government supplies, and were supplied during the time they served. A [illegible] of the men received shoes and blankets, [illegible] from the same source. Colonel Sherman submitted the following copy of the order [illegible] him to raise the troops:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI, CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 11, 1871.

[illegible] Sherman:

[illegible] SIR: With the approbation of the Mayor of [illegible], Lieutenant General Sheridan directs that [illegible] regiment of infantry, to consist of ten [illegible], each company to consist of one Captain, [illegible] First and Second Lieutenant, and sixty enlisted men, to serve as required for the protection of the [illegible] portion of the City of Chicago, for the term of twenty days.

JAMES A. FRY, A. A. G.

Colonel Sherman continued: After twelve days' service, it was concluded that the men were no longer needed, and they were mustered out by order of General Sheridan. They did good service, and extinguished several fires in the South and West Divisions.

Ald. Bateham remarked that the evidence showed that the United States was responsible for calling the regiment into service. Whether the city or the United States was responsible for the expense, was yet to be determined.

Colonel Sherman resumed: He received no orders from the Mayor. They came from General Sheridan, and to him all reports were made. It was distinctly understood that the Government of the United States was not in any way responsible for the pay of the men, and he commenced with this understanding to the officers under him. He told them that he had no doubt the city of Chicago would remunerate them at the proper time for their services. He assumed this to be so, and told the officers that it was a matter of reference to the Common Council. He had never received any intimation from any of the city authorities that the city would pay the men.

General White asked if he (Sherman) understood that the men were called into service with the approbation of the Mayor.

Colonel Sherman replied in the affirmative. He understood it that way. He saw the Mayor's proclamation, the substance of which was that a military regiment [illegible] under the direction of General Sheridan, [illegible], and to act in conjunction with the police. They did act in conjunction with the police force. Superintendent Kennedy came to him one day and begged very hard to have the Norwegian Battalion placed under his orders, [illegible] could not get along without their assistance; that his force was so disorganized and scattered by the fire that he couldn't get [illegible], and they were ordered to go to the [illegible] Station. This occurred after he had received orders to form a regiment.

Ex-Police Commissioner Brown asked how long after the fire was it when Kennedy called on him.

Colonel Sherman said it was within a week. The battalion was not a portion of his regiment at that time. He was directed to collect together the organized militia companies, and instruct the officers to report to him.

Mr. Brown inquired if he did not remember that this battalion had volunteered their services to Superintendent Kennedy on the night of the fire, and had been doing duty under the direction of the police.

Colonel Sherman did not know that.

Mr. Brown said it was true; that an officer was sent with a squad of them, and gave them directions what to do. It was a fact that many of the policemen had been burned out and were [illegible], and that the Norwegian Guard strengthened the force.

Colonel Sherman said all the soldiers were under his command.

Ald. Otis asked if the battalion referred to was the one which had presented a claim for pay, which the Committee had decided adversely upon.

Mr. Brown replied that it was the same. He [illegible] them to Sherman and solicit their aid.

Colonel Sherman understood that the regular police force were ready to accept of the services of these men. He did not propose to split hairs, but wanted to see justice done. He learned from somebody that the battalion had been under his [illegible]. It was not the intention to interfere with the police, but simply to act as an auxiliary. The men were called upon to volunteer. The question of pay came up several times, but he could guarantee to do was to feed them. [illegible] told the officers they could look to some other source than the city for pay, and that he could be of any service in securing them a fair remuneration he would assist them. He was not present to demand pay, but simply to state facts.

Mr. Brown, in reply to a question of Mr. Tuley, said that no person who was sworn in as a special policeman was promised pay for his services. Nearly the whole police force reported for duty the Tuesday night after the fire. A large number were burned out, and had their families to take care of. He recollected about a consultation the Mayor, Mr. Tuley, and the Police Commissioners had with General Sheridan. He did not recollect that it was stated, before they went to Sheridan's headquarters, that a large number of the policemen had failed to report for duty, and that one-third of the firemen were also unaccounted for; and that the police authorities did not consider the police force in a condition to take care of the burnt district. When they reached Sheridan's headquarters, the General produced a paper on which was written what was called a plan of operations, or something of the kind. There appeared to have been a previous arrangement [illegible] with some one about it. He dissented, and asked Mr. Tuley to prepare a plan more in accordance with the powers of the city charter. [illegible] said he would have his plan or nothing; he was either going to have charge or would have nothing to do with it; that he did not care about the job anyway, as it was an unpleasant [illegible]. He (Brown) objected to the military taking control of the city, thinking the police force, with the aid of the citizens, was able to protect property and life. He endeavored to get a clause into the proclamation that the military should act in conjunction with the police, but was not successful. He did not remember anything being said about the expense of maintaining the soldiers. He did not favor the plan of calling them out, because he thought trouble would be created, and there was no necessity for them. The Mayor differed with him, and he thought it was his (the Mayor's) arrangement.

Mr. Tuley. When Sheridan objected to having divided authority, was not the suggestion made by some one that Sheridan should guard the burnt district with troops, and the police force the remainder of the city; and were you not asked distinctly whether you believed the police force competent to guard the city, and did you not reply that you could not guard the burnt district—that the force was not sufficient to guard it?

Mr. Brown replied that when the Police Commissioners found that the plan had been decided upon by the Mayor, they were bound to do the best they could. As the soldiers were coming here it was conceded by him that the best work they could do would be to take charge of the burnt district. Commissioner Sheridan, however, desired that they should be sent outside of the city limits for moral effect, and to be available in case of any disorder. The police force did not act with any of the military except the Scandinavian Guard that he was aware of. Some of them spoke about pay, and he told them that the Board of Police had no authority to promise them pay; that the citizens had been acting freely in the matter, and that he understood their services were offered gratuitously to the Superintendent.

Ald. Otis. Was it not distinctly understood that all the volunteers who acted as special policemen were acting gratuitously?

Mr. Brown. The Board of Police never had any idea that they were to be paid for their services.

General White asked if he referred to the Norwegian Guards.

Mr. Brown said he did. He never had any conversation with members of other military organizations about pay.

Captain Paul, of the First Illinois Militia, stated that he had received twenty muskets from Superintendent Kennedy by order of Mr. Brown.

Mr. Brown did not recollect the circumstance. He knew from reports that the military made arrests, and took the prisoners to the Police stations. The men were not sworn in as policemen, and he would not call them policemen.

The Superintendent of Police said he endeavored to get a list of the number of men on duty after the fire, as soon as possible. There were [illegible] men on the force before the fire, and from twenty-five to thirty of the men did not report for duty until Wednesday, Oct. 11. About 400 were on duty that day. He had had an interview with General Sheridan after the Mayor's proclamation giving him (Sheridan) control of the city, but did not recollect that anything was said about the formation of a regiment of men. There were no regular troops here at the time, but two or three companies were expected in the afternoon. He issued no orders to any of the military, except the Scandinavian, or Norwegian Guards. He presumed if he had called on the other organizations, they would have assisted him. He issued twenty muskets to Captain Paul on an order signed by Commissioner Sheridan. This was on the Wednesday evening after the fire. There were but few roughs from other cities here. He had heard that many were coming, and he had read in the newspapers that he had received telegrams informing him of their advent. He had not been able to find the messages.

Ex-Mayor Mason was then requested to make a statement. He said he had acted under the advice of the Corporation Counsel, who could tell all about the matter.

Mr. Tuley said he had a distinct recollection of all that occurred. He reached the city on Tuesday morning, and, after some little hunting, found that the City Government was located at the First Congregational Church. The excitement and confusion was intense. Every one tried to do what he could. The principal efforts seemed to be directed to relieve the necessities of those who had been burned out. They were gathered in hundreds around the church. The question came up as to the manner in which the city was to be protected, and an attempt was made to organize a special police force. Every man that desired it, was sworn in. Some attempt was made to discriminate, but after watching a little while, the authorities concluded that it was useless. In the afternoon he went down to Madison street, and saw several "specials," who should have been in charge of a policeman on their way to the station for being drunk. At least 800 special policemen were sworn in on that Tuesday. He learned, but did not recollect from what source, that a suggestion had been made that, unless General Sheridan was asked to take charge of and preserve the peace of the city, the confidence of the people could not be restored. There was some little conversation in regard to it that afternoon, and the city authorities were opposed to calling upon General Sheridan at that time. They endeavored to obtain some information from the Board of Police. Mr. Brown was sent for, and he like everyone else, was somewhat excited. He was asked if he couldn't organize the special policemen in some way and district the city, and put them in charge. Mr. (Brown's) reply satisfied him that he couldn't do it. He thought it would take a good while to district the city and get the men under charge of officers. He (Tuley) asked him where the other Commissioners were, and he was confident that his reply was that Sheridan could not be found; that he had not seen him for some time, and that Gund, who had been burned out, was looking after his own interests. It was very difficult to converse with Mr. Brown. At times have a dozen people were talking to him. The Mayor and he (Tuley) and several of the Aldermen remained at the Church until after midnight, doing the best they could under the circumstances. The next morning (Wednesday) the excitement instead of being allayed, had increased, and it was stated that numerous telegrams had been received by the police that roughs were coming from St. Louis, Louisville, New York, and other places, and that there was danger of being overwhelmed by these persons, who were coming to rob the safes and vaults in the burnt district. The Police Commissioners were summoned for the purpose of consultation, and they were invited to go over to Sheridan's headquarters to consult with him as to what was best to be done. The Mayor had drafted certain measures that he proposed, and among them was one that General Sheridan be asked to co-operate with the police force in preserving order in the city. He (Tuley) had that paper with him when they went over. They told Sheridan that they had come to consult with him. He did not recollect that Sheridan presented any plan of operations as stated by Mr. Brown. It was suggested by Mayor Mason that General Sheridan should co-operate with the police, and Sheridan remarked that it might create difficulty if there was divided authority; that he had no objection to co-operate with the police, but there should be some recognized head. One of the Police Commissioners (Sheridan, he thought,) objected to having the city placed under martial law, and General Sheridan said that was not necessary. The question of a technical violation of State sovereignty was not discussed, but it had been spoken of prior to this, and he (General Sheridan) and all present wished to avoid putting the city under martial law. Commissioner Sheridan made his objections, and Mr. Tuley and the Mayor desired to know whether the city could not be divided in some way,—whether General Sheridan could not have sole charge of the burnt district, and the police protect the balance of the city. General Sheridan remarked that, even under an arrangement of that kind, there might be difficulty. The question was distinctly asked the Commissioners whether their force was competent to protect the city, and the Superintendent thought they could, but the conclusion arrived at by the Commissioners was that the force was not sufficient to protect the entire city. He suggested that there would be no necessity for anything like martial law, and that General Sheridan be charged with the preservation of the peace and order of the city; that by being so charged, his force would not be under the control of the police, but that all the functions of the City Government could go on just the same as though no such authority or power was given to him. The proclamation was so worded. He also suggested that there was no necessity for a clash between the military and the police force, and General Sheridan coincided with him, saying the military would co-operate with the police authorities if they were so disposed. General Sheridan and Mayor Mason looked over the proclamation, and said they were satisfied with it. Although the question was not directly asked the Police Commissioners, his recollection was that they made opposition to it. It was understood, at the time, that General Sheridan was to report to Mayor Mason. General Sheridan said that he could, or that he had telegraphed for troops, and that, he expected some that evening, and suggested, just about the time that the matter was being closed, that he might find it necessary to organize a few companies of the old soldiers about the city. If he did so, he said he could feed them and furnish them quarters [illegible] pay. Sheridan was never, strictly speaking, put in military command of the city. He reported from time to time, almost every day, to Mayor Mason, and received his instructions. If parties were arrested for violating any of the ordinances, the fact was reported to the Mayor. By his orders, too, the saloons were closed. He [illegible] to the Mayor that, while [illegible] body would be pleased as his action at the time, within sixty days a great many would be [illegible]. The matter was debated, and [illegible] to be regarded as a question of life or death, and hence, in view of the disorganized condition of the Police and Fire Department, it was considered an absolute necessity to apply for aid to the source at hand. He had no doubt in his own mind about the incompetency of the police force to preserve order. Under ordinary circumstances they might be competent to do so, but at that time they were not. He relied more upon the name of General Sheridan than upon the soldiers themselves. The effect of the arrangement upon the excitement was noticeable a few hours after the proclamation had been issued. He regarded the arrangement made to have been a judicious one, and would make the same again under similar circumstances. The idea that pay would be demanded by any one never entered his mind.

Mr. Brown said the Commissioners had no personal feeling in the matter, but the arrangement did not accord with their views as Police Commissioners.

Mr. Tuley remarked that he might have taken it for granted, but he understood that the Police Commissioners assented to the proclamation. One copy of all orders issued by the Mayor was sent to them, and another to General Sheridan. As an instance of the excitement which prevailed, he mentioned that several citizens—men whose opinions would have been entitled to respect at any other time—had called on the Mayor, and asked that the police force be sent to take possession of the bank vaults and safes, in order that the bank officers and Directors might be prevented from breaking them open and taking the money out of the city.

Mr. Mason recollected that, in the early part of the arrangement with Sheridan, he had not expected that he would call on any but regular troops. Before they left, Sheridan made the remark about calling out the old soldiers, and he allowed him to do as he thought best. There was reference made to co-operation with the police force in the proclamation.

Mr. Tuley said there was no intention to supersede the city government, but to sustain it in the exercise of its functions. The proclamation was worded so as to permit the police to perform their duties, and Sheridan to preserve the peace and order of the city.

Ex-Comptroller Taylor remarked that he had no idea that the city was to incur any expense.

Mr. Mason said that was his impression also.

Alderman Bateham said Alderman Holden had told him about roughs coming to the city.

Ex-Commissioner Gund was sure the Board of Police had not engaged any citizens or troops with the understanding that they were to be paid.

Ald. Bateham said the greatest fear was that the hungry thousands out on the prairies would sweep down upon the city and gobble everything eatable. Thanks to the generosity of the country, plenty of food came in without delay.

Colonel Osterman said he enlisted five companies of men, and they served twelve days faithfully. He gave an account of the duty they performed, and said they were poor men, and enlisted in expectation that they were to receive pay.

Captain Paul made a similar statement in regard to the men he commanded. He received his rations from the Relief and Aid Society. He never tendered the services of his men to anyone gratuitously.

General White then addressed the Committee in behalf of his regiment, five companies of which were on duty. He claimed that they had rendered the city valuable service, and were entitled to some recognition in the form of pay. He submitted the muster rolls of the companies, showing the actual service performed, certified to by the commanding officers.

The Committee did not come to any conclusion as to whether they would report for or against the payment of any sum for the service rendered. They will probably ignore the officers, and allow the men $1 per day.

MISSION WORK.

Meetings of the Ladies' Board of Foreign Missions of the Congregational and Presbyterian Churches.

A meeting of the Ladies' Board of Foreign Missions of the Congregational churches in Chicago was held yesterday forenoon in the First Congregational Church, corner of Ann and Washington streets. The attendance was very large, and the interest manifested in the proceedings most lively. Mrs. Moses B. Smith presided. The meeting expressed in a resolution its profound regret at the resignation of Mrs. Prof. Bartlett. The reports from the various churches of the sums raised for missionary labor were most encouraging, the New England Church of this city, though scattered in every direction, holding their stated meetings with commendable regularity. It was determined that the place of holding the State meeting should be Rockford.

After the transaction of considerable business of more interest to the Board than to the general reader, the meeting adjourned to a collation served by the ladies of the church.

At half-past 2 o'clock the united meeting of the Congregational and Presbyterian Woman's Foreign Boards was held in the Third Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Dr. Patterson in the Chair. It was originally determined to have the meeting in the Sunday School room, but the limited space proved scanty for the large gathering, which was transferred to the church. After the customary tribute of prayer and praise, the Rev. Mr. Walker, of the Gaboon Mission, Africa, addressed the Board. He was followed by Mr. Root, an African, who enlightened the ladies as to his country. Mrs. House, whose husband had been for sixteen years in Siam, was next introduced, and listened to attentively. Letters were read by Miss Pollok and Mrs. Blair. The meeting closed with the singing of a missionary hymn. It was greatly enjoyed by all the ladies.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS.

Voice of the Supreme Court on Interesting Subjects.

The City of Chicago Made Responsible for the Expenses of the Criminal Court.

Jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace and Police Magistrates.

Special Correspondence to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., April 11.

The members of the legal fraternity and their clients have long been expecting a batch of decisions. It has seemed to interested parties to be almost a denial of justice that there has been so great a delay in filing the opinions of the Supreme Court, for bondsmen do become insolvent and debtors insecure. It was, however, noised abroad, through some agency that seemed to be backed by authority, that on yesterday a considerable number of decisions would be made. The same authority stated that the list would include a large proportion of causes in which the City of Chicago had a direct interest.

The opinions and decisions attached were duly received by the Clerk of the Supreme Court, to be filed on this day. Under a quasi rule of the Court, there is this short delay of a few hours, for the reason that, not very long ago, a considerable speculation was made, by reason that a special messenger retained the lists sent to the journals until a friend of his compromised a case which had been decided adversely to him. The list is now sent, to each daily paper at the same despatch. The list under consideration was duly transmitted yesterday, at noon. I believe it includes 101 cases.

The decisions include quite a number of questions of public interest, some local, and others passing to the extent of the State. The matter of the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace has been reviewed; the power of the State in the matter of the exercise of the right of eminent domain has been considered; the effect of the constitutional provision in relation to the collection of public revenue has been discussed. Indeed, a variety of matters of general interest have been decided by the Court of last resort, each of the Judges having a say.

THE CRIMINAL COURT OF COOK COUNTY.

One of the cases of peculiar local interest decided, is that of the City of Chicago v. Daniel O'Hara. The opinion in this case was written by Chief Justice Lawrence. This case arose thus: Upon the presentation of the appropriation ordinance for the fiscal year ending December, 1871, it being designed by certain of the Aldermen to force an appropriation through for the erection of a certain bridge, a matter which has recently been the subject of one or two indictments, and the amount to be appropriated being limited, it was claimed by those in favor of the bridge that the old Recorder's Court had become the Criminal Court of the county, wherefore the county should provide for the payment of its current expenses. The result was in opposition to the opinion of the Counsel of the Corporation, that no provision was made for the payment of any of the expenses of the Court. As a consequence, since February, 1871, the Criminal Court has been run on charity. The Clerk sued out, before Judge Rogers, a mandamus to compel the Comptroller to pay his February bill, but, when the peremptory writ issued, an appeal was taken, and until this day the end was not. Meanwhile the Bailiffs, jurors, (grand and petit), have been hawking around evidences of indebtedness against the city at all prices down to 20 per cent discount.

The Supreme Court has now decided that the city is responsible for the payment of these little bills. The decision is as follows:

[illegible]

JUSTICE'S JURISDICTION.

There is to be found among the enrolled acts of the existing Legislature an act to increase the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace and Police Magistrates. By the minutes recorded upon the enrolled paper it would seem that the act of one section, which gives jurisdiction to Justices of the Peace to the amount of $200, became a law on the 26th day of April, 1871, and took effect on the 1st of July, 1871. Doubt arose as to the validity of the act, by reason of the circumstances attending its supposed passage, and a case was soon made for the Supreme Court. Justice D'Wolf, of Chicago, rendered judgment on a claim for $200. The Supreme Court says that he overstepped the bounds of his jurisdiction, using substantially this language used by Justice Sheldon.

The question is, whether the supposed act mentioned, purporting to increase the jurisdiction of the above named officers to $200 in civil cases, became a law. The bill originated in the House, passed, and went to the Senate, where an amendment was adopted, by a viva voce vote, as an additional section, and, as amended, the bill passed. On the [illegible] of April, 1871, the bill as amended was brought before the House of Representatives for consideration, and, the question being on concurrence in the amendment, it was decided in the negative. The same day the House reported its refusal to concur, and, the question in the Senate being "Shall the Senate recede?" there were in favor 22, and against, 16 votes. It was therefore declared the Senate had receded, and this was all the action of the Senate.

The Constitution provides that each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, which shall be published; that bills may originate in either house, but may be altered, amended, or rejected, by the other; and on the final passage of all bills the vote shall be by yeas and nays, upon each bill separately, and shall be entered upon the journal, and no bill shall become a law without the concurrence of a majority of the members elected to each house.

The whole number of Senators elected to, and composing, the Senate, being fifty, at least twenty-six of its members must concur in the final passage of a bill. This is indispensable to its becoming a law. The vote must be taken by yeas and nays, and entered upon the journal. It must appear on the face of the journal that the bill passed by a Constitutional majority, and it is competent to show, from the journal of either branch of the Legislature, that the particular act was not passed in the mode prescribed by the Constitution, and thus defeat its operation altogether. It only appears, in this case, that a majority of the members elected to the Senate concurred in the passage of the bill as amended by the Senate, and it appears that there was not a concurrence of a Constitutional majority of the Senate in the passage of the bill in its present form, consisting of only one section, and, therefore, it never became a law.

It is said by the relator that by the refusal of the House to concur in the Senate amendment, it never became a part of the bill, or was as if it had never existed; that no further vote of the Senate was necessary in regard to it; that they had simply failed to make this amendment a part of the bill; that the bill itself they had already passed. But it is not true that the Senate had passed the bill simply without the amendment. It had passed the bill, only as amended. It does not follow that the bill, stripped of the amendment, had received, or would have received, the assent of a constitutional majority of the Senate. The bill which passed the House, and the bill as amended, were something different. A constitutional majority of the Senate never assented to the proposed increase of the jurisdiction of Justices without a provision for the increase of their official bonds.

[illegible]

THE FREE LIBRARY.

Meeting of the New Directory—Terms of Members—Hon. Thomas Hoyne Elected President—Congress to be Memorialized Concerning the Old Post Office Building.

The Library Directors appointed by the Mayor and Common Council under the act of the Legislature making provisions for Free Public Library, met yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the office of the City Clerk, on Adams street. All the members were present. Mr. Elliot Anthony called the meeting to order, and, on his motion the Hon. S. S. Hayes was made Temporary Chairman, and J. W. Sheahan Temporary Secretary.

The members then severally subscribed and took the oath of office, provided by law. On motion of Mr. Anthony, the Board proceeded to determine, by lot, the terms of the members; three to serve one year from July, 1872; three to serve two years; and three to serve three years from the same date. The drawing resulted as follows:

For one year—Messrs. Hoyne, Queal, Shorey.

For two years—Messrs. Woodard, Anthony, and Rosenthal.

For three years—Messrs. Raster, Sheahan, and Hayes.

The Board then proceeded to elect a President by ballot; and on the sixth ballot Hon. Thomas Hoyne, having received a majority of the votes, was declared elected President of the Board of Directors.

On motion of Messrs. Rosenthal, a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Shorey, Rosenthal, and Anthony, was appointed to report rules and regulations for the government of the Board, and a list of such officers as may be deemed necessary.

The Board then, as in Committee of the Whole, discussed the propriety of memorializing Congress concerning the old Post Office site, after which, the President was authorized to make any arrangement for the temporary storage of books that may be necessary.

The Board then adjourned until Thursday, April 25, at 3 p.m.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

Several Incipient Blazes and two Kerosene Lamp Accidents.

The fire bells were ringing almost constantly yesterday afternoon and last evening, and as there was a high wind blowing during the day, many persons supposed Chicago was being visited again by the destroyer of everything, even bricks. An alarm of fire, however, does not imply an extensive conflagration; in fact, there were at least two given yesterday without sufficient cause.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon a "still alarm" was given to the steamer James, for a fire in the dwelling No. 11 Fry street, owned and occupied by William Crook. About $100 damages was done; not insured. A defective flue was the cause.

At 4:15 Box No. 28 was turned in, a fire having been discovered in the two story frame dwelling No. 361 South Clark street. It is owned by Dr. Parker, and occupied by two families. The loss on the building and its contents was about $50; not insured. A defective chimney was the cause.

After the Fire Department had left, the fire broke out again, and the same box was turned in. The firemen responded, but before they succeeded in effectually subduing the flames about $100 additional damage was done.

The alarm from Box 287, at 3 o'clock in the evening, was occasioned by the upsetting of a kerosene lamp in the dwelling No. 112 Desplaines street. Two coats were used up in smothering the flames.

Box No. 128, was turned in at 9:45, on account of the explosion of a kerosene lamp in the third story of the building No. 158 Illinois street, owned and used as a dye house by August Schwartz. Loss, $25; insured.

About a quarter after 10 o'clock last night, a man ran down Halsted street crying "fire." A policeman who was standing on the corner of Archer avenue heard him, and, without looking to see if there was a blaze visible, gave an alarm from Box No. 78. The Fire Department were quickly on the spot, but not even smoke could be found.

Westward, Ho!

An old citizen, strolling along Madison street, noting the westward march of trade since the fire, was surprised to find that large and first-class stores, with full stocks of goods, had been located around Curtis street as the business center of the West Side. Prominent among these stores is the well known house of A. G. Downs & Co., the oldest retail dry goods firm in Chicago, who are crowded with customers from day to day from all parts of the city, attracted there by their entire new stock of beautiful goods and low prices. Special attention is given to their dressmaking, suit, cloak, and shawl department, where garments for ladies, misses, and children are constantly on hand, and orders executed at twenty-four hours' notice.

To the Ladies.

Be sure to attend the millinery opening to-day and to-morrow at Messrs. Hewes & Prescott's, No. 258 Wabash avenue, near Jackson street. These gentlemen are practical men, and unite sound judgment and good taste with a thorough knowledge of the business. The latest styles in bonnets, hats, trimmed and untrimmed, feathers, ribbons, etc., make a tempting display.

Handsome Residence.

The elegantly finished house, No. 70 Park avenue, advertised to be sold by Messrs. W. A. Butters & Co., on Monday next, is, without exception, one of the most desirable houses on the West Side, and those looking for a handsome and most convenient home cannot do better than to keep this sale in view.

Gilmore's Jubilee.

Members of the Chicago Mendelssohn Society, and all singers desiring to take part in the great Gilmore Festival, are invited to assemble at Lyon & Healy's music rooms, Wabash avenue, corner of Sixteenth-st., at half-past 7 o'clock on Monday evening, April 14, when the first rehearsal will take place.

Heidsieck's Extra.

"Good wine needs no bush," has passed into a proverb. This is especially true of Charles Heidsieck's "Extra" Champagne, for wherever known its merits, above all other wines, is an acknowledged fact.

PERSONAL.

General Amos Pilsbury, Superintendent of the Albany Penitentiary, will leave New York on June 3, to attend the International Prison Congress in London on July 3.

—A widow of Liverpool, England, has recovered $1,500 in damage from the owner of a mad dog through whose bite her husband died.

—The prettiest pair of boots exhibited at a recent fair in Cincinnati were made by a little German girl, aged 12.

—A gentleman living in the Eastern Ward of Raleigh, N. C., has not been in any section of that city north of South street in twenty-five years, in consequence of a strange dream at that time.

—Sally House, who has lived at the County Infirmary, at Ashtabula, O., since the year 1842, and who was probably its oldest inmate, died last week, at the age of 94.

—A Windham County (Conn.) man is working up a saw-log, thirty feet long, into a fife for Gilmore's jubilee. It will be blown by nitro-glycerine.

—Both Fulton and Morse went to Europe, studied art with Benjamin West, and came home to make application of the agents of nature to the concerns of practical life.

—According to the Indianapolis *Mirror*, John Hetherington, of that city, a young man in moderate circumstances, has lately fallen heir to $2,000,000 and a family estate.

—San Francisco people make use of earthquake-gauges, which tell them in the morning the duration and direction of the shock occurring during the night.

—The reporter of one of the Omaha newspapers has experienced a remarkable case of hydrophobia. He was bitten by a dog, and, after lingering for several days, death mercifully put an end to the sufferings—of the dog.

—The Rev. Dr. Marshall, of Fort Valley, Ga., five years ago married a lady whose husband was supposed to be dead. After an absence of thirteen years, however, the first husband turns up, and stoutly asserts his marital rights.

—Mrs. Murat was the first white woman who settled in Denver, having reached Cherry Creek with her husband on the 2d day of November, 1858. She made an American flag to hoist over the young city.

—The town of Mexico, Me., claims the notoriety of possessing a man who will lift a barrel of kerosene oil with his teeth, and carry a cask of nails several rods by the chimb in the same manner, on a dollar wager. He has a double set all round.

—Miss Mix denies that Olive Logan mixes her hair. She says: "I see the ridiculous report about Olive's $1,500 chignon. Miss Logan wears no chignon. I have seen her luxuriant mass of hair, which, when let down, falls about her in a shower, reaching to her knees."

—Lydia E. Ayer has recovered $3,800 damages from the City of Norwich, Conn., for injuries received by being thrown from a carriage, in consequence of her horse becoming frightened at a tent which the city authorities permitted to be pitched on the highway.

—The business men of Corinne, Utah, in a body, waited upon Judge Tooney, editor of the *Corinne Reporter*, and offered him a bonus of $6,000 to continue the publication of his paper there, and not publish the *Gentile Sun* at Salt Lake City. The proposition was accepted.

—M. W. Sears, an Odd Fellow of Xenia, O., and a worthy and estimable young man, made application for membership to the session of the First United Presbyterian Church of that city, and was denied admission, on the ground of his being a member of a secret society.

—The assets of the late Judge Chamberlain, of Cattaraugus County, N. Y., were $350,000. The estate is now settled; but it has taken $136,000 to pay off the lawyers and debts growing out of the lawsuits involved. Of the balance, the Chamberlain Institute and Meadville College each received $48,250, and the heirs the remainder.

—At Bridgton, Me., last week, a party of men to the number of twenty-five, surprised their friend and neighbor Robert Gilfillan, who is confined to his bed with a broken leg, by rallying at his big wood-pile with saws and axes and in two hours' time, sawing, splitting, and piling it all in the shed.

AMUSEMENTS.

MICHIGAN-AV. THEATRE,
Corner Thirteenth-st. and Michigan-av.

Benefit of John Dillon,
Friday Evening, 12th inst.
DILLON as PAUL PRY and LORD O'TOOLE.

DILLON MATINEE Saturday at 2 o'clock.
Dillon Saturday Night—great bill.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF
AIMEE,
The Queen of Opera Bouffe.
This (Friday) Evening, April 12, BARBE BLEUE. AIMEE in her unrivalled role of BOULOTTE.
To-morrow afternoon, at 2 o'clock, Farewell Matinee, LA PERICHOLE.
Matinee Admission—50 cents; Reserved Seats, $1.
Saturday, April 13, Farewell Night, LE PONT DES SOUPIRS.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.
Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's MINSTRELS.
HARRIGAN AND HART in their specialties of BAD WHISKEY and AFTER THE WAR, SQUIRE FOR A DAY, and HE'S GOT TO COME, and the operatic burlesque of IL PRODIGIO L'ENFANT.
Every evening and Saturday Matinee.

GLOBE THEATRE.
Black Crook! Black Crook!
MLLE. BETTY RIGL.
Mlle. Emma Carle, Mlle. Lilly Carle, Mlle. Ada Laurent, Herr Carle, Little Vic, Sergeant Back, J. W. Sandford, Corps de Ballet.
MATINEES—Wednesday and Saturday.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
Established January, 1856, burned out October 9, 1871, resumed business Nov. 1, in [illegible] temporary building, now occupy building
Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE
At the new Front, Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal-st., on SATURDAY, April 13, at 9½ o'clock.
Elegant Parlor and Chamber Sets, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Tables, Desks, etc.
ALSO,
A large and desirable lot of Second-Hand Household Goods, Carpets, Crockery, Glassware, Stoves, etc.
ALSO,
New Carpeting, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, Looking Glasses, etc.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

ELEGANT BRICK DWELLING
AND
Lot 64 by 131 Feet,
Corner of Park-av. and Page-st.,
TO BE SOLD
AT AUCTION,
ON MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 15,
AT 11 O'CLOCK,
ON THE PREMISES.
We shall sell, without reserve, the elegant two-story and basement brick dwelling, No. 70 Park-av., corner of Page. [illegible] The house is a [illegible] one of the best finished and arranged on the West Side.
The lot is 64 feet front by 131 feet deep to an alley.
The barn is built of brick, 24 by 24.
The property has an incumbrance of $14,000, with interest at 8 per cent, which can remain any length of time desired. The title is unquestionable.
For further particulars see
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers,
55 and 57 South Canal-st.

LARGE SPECIAL SALE.
600 Cases BOOTS and SHOES
On Second Floor.
On TUESDAY, April 16, at 9½ o'clock, at the Red Front Auction House, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

LARGE SPECIAL SALE.
New First-Class Medium and Common Furniture and New Carpetings.
On WEDNESDAY April 17, at 9½ o'clock, at the Red Front Auction House, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

We are still at the Natural Front Store, with the richest display of HOUSEHOLD GOODS that was ever offered at auction.
Rich Parlor and Chamber Sets, Black Walnut Wardrobes, Marble-top Side-Boards, Extension Tables, Sofas, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Marble-top Tables, Mirrors, Office and Parlor Desks, Chairs, Carpets, Stoves, etc., etc., 25 crates Crockery and Rockingham Ware; 75 casks Glassware, assorted.
Also several lots of Household Goods from dwellings on Wabash-av.
OPEN and TOP BUGGIES at 12 o'clock.
ON SATURDAY, APRIL 13, at 9 1-2 o'clock.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By COLBY & WIRTS.
291 and 293 Michigan-av.
Friday, April 12, at 10 o'clock a. m.,
WILL BE SOLD
New Parlor Suits,
Consigned by a dealer retiring from business from Cleveland, Ohio. Goods first-class. Besides a great variety of Chamber Sets, Side Boards, Book-Cases, Etageres, Hall Trees, Library, wood and marble-top Tables, Chairs, etc.
Also 265 Walnut Spindle Beds, 400 Cane and Wood-Seat Chairs, from Central Hall, Twenty-second-st.
Also second-hand Furniture, Carpets, Crockery, Bedding, Silverware, etc.
We are furniture manufacturers' agents, and retail new goods at their prices. Before buying take a memorandum of prices and styles of other houses and come to us, and we can save you from 20 to 40 per cent, and guarantee goods in style and quality.
COLBY & WIRTS, Auctioneers,
And Furniture Manufacturers' Agents,
291 and 293 Michigan-av., cor. Eldridge-court.

By ELISON & FOSTER.
108 Michigan-av.
REGULAR SATURDAY SALE.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND
Household Goods,
Parlor and Chamber Sets, Marble-Top Tables, Extension Tables, Sofas, Bed Lounges, Bureaus, Parlor Chairs and Rockers, Dining and Office Chairs, Bedsteads, Carpets, Crockery, etc., etc.,
AT AUCTION,
On SATURDAY MORNING, April 13, at 9 1-2 o'clock. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Administrator's Sale.
To be sold AT AUCTION, on MONDAY morning, April 22, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, house 14 Willard-place. Apply to IRA SCOTT,
62 Central Union Block.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY LINN & HAWKINSON, Northwest corner Clark and Michigan-sts., Rooms 2 and 3.
NORTH SIDE PROPERTY.
[illegible]
LINN & HAWKINSON, 59 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS—3 LOTS ON HOLT-st., just north of Division. [illegible]
BASH & SHAPLEY, 48 South Canal-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE, 104X80, NORTH Dearborn-st., corner Chicago-av. [illegible]
BASH & SHAPLEY, 48 South Canal-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST BRICK residences, with brick barn, and lot 50x170, on West Washington, east of Park; or trade for choice North Side property. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 158 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE 2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick houses, corner Sheldon and Randolph-sts., near Union Park; all improvements, complete; half cash, balance in 1 and 2 years; finest location in the city. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 158 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OUTSIDE FIRE LIMITS, 15 LOTS on First, Second, and Erie-sts., between Reuben and Noble-sts. [illegible] WING & FARLIN, 63 East Madison-st., corner State, Room 4.

FOR SALE—DREXEL-AV. BOULEVARD LOT, on easy terms; or will take other property for part balance; small cash payment, and long time. EUGENE CADWELL, Room 50, Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—198X161 FEET, NORTHEAST CORner Wabash-av. and Fifty-seventh-st., $11,000; payable $1,500 cash, $3,500 first year, and balance at the end of 5 years. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 491 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—THREE NEAT MARBLE-FRONT houses, near University, on South Side, good and cheap. Call on owner, at Frear Stone Works, or 35 University-place.

FOR SALE—AN A NO. 1 CLEVELAND STONE front house, and lot, on South Side avenue; only $8,500, ½ cash, balance 5 years. See owner, at Frear Stone Works, or 35 University-place.

FOR SALE—FINE TWO-STORY AND BASEment brick house containing 9 rooms, hot and cold water, bath room, marble mantels, and all modern improvements. On West Adams-st., near Robey. [illegible] W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 89 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—108X125 SOUTHWEST CORNER OF Clinton and Sebor-sts. [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon building, northeast corner of Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE TWO PIECES OF property on Canal-st. [illegible] KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, 83 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES IN SEC. 1, 39, 13. [illegible] KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, 83 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS. A large amount of choice property near the Parks and boulevards. [illegible] J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—HUBBARD-ST., 2-STORY FRAME house of 9 rooms and lot [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—NEAT FRAME COTTAGE HOUSE of 8 rooms, and lot [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE 2-STORY AND BASEment brick house; all modern improvements, and in excellent order, No. 725 West Adams-st. [illegible] ONAHAN, 59 Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—8 FIRST-CLASS NEW COTTAGES on Kendall and Witch-sts. [illegible] C. H. WHITTLESEY, 154 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$4,000; FINE, WELL BUILT Gothic cottage, 6 rooms; [illegible] J. A. OWEN, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TO CAPITALISTS—FOR A FEW days, 200 feet on the southeast corner of Fifth-av. and Jackson-st. [illegible] JACOB WEIL & CO., 129 and 131 LaSalle-st., Boone Block.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., NEAR TWENTY-eighth-st. [illegible] HART & BIGGS, 50 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID NEW BRICK HOUSE and barn, also two new frame houses and lots, near Lincoln Park and school [illegible] BALDWIN DAVIS, 51 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—WEST VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR Jefferson, 25 feet south front; cheap and easy terms. [illegible] J. D. HARVEY, 204 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., EAST FRONT, near Twenty-fifth-st., 50x160 to an alley, cheap if taken soon. J. HENRY WEIL, southwest corner State and Harrison-sts.

FOR SALE—SAVE THE HIGH RENTS AND live in your own home; [illegible] D. W. ELDRED, 44 South Green-st.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSE AND LOT 25X125 to alley on Shurtleff-av., near Thirty-fifth-st. [illegible] Apply at Exchange Bank, 356 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A FINE, NEW TWO-STORY HOUSE and lot 50x125, good location; house 9 rooms [illegible] ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE HUNTERS, ATTENTION. Best bargain in the market. [illegible] ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—20 LOTS IN IRVING PARK ADdition, $250 each, easy terms. [illegible] MILLER & RIGDON, 216 East Madison.

FOR SALE—2-STORY BRICK, NO. 465 CATHArine-st., near Loomis, south front, 10 rooms [illegible] MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison.

FOR SALE—40 FEET ON VINCENNES-AV., just south fire limits. Land high and dry and covered with large trees. A beautiful lot and cheap. GEO. A. EMERY, 487 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST PROPERTY IN the market—[illegible] PARKER.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV., NEAR TWENTY-second-st., elegant 2-story double brick house, with basement, and all modern improvements. [illegible] HART & BIGGS, 50 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—UNION PARK PLACE—2-STORY frame house, with brick basement, and all modern improvements. [illegible] HART & BIGGS, 50 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—PARK-AV., NEAR HOYNE-ST.—2-story frame house, with 14 rooms, [illegible] HART & BIGGS, 50 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE, ON Calumet-av. [illegible] H. H. HORTON, 19 North [illegible]

FOR SALE—FINE TWO-STORY AND BASEment frame house, with Mansard roof, on Michigan-av., near Twenty-third-st. [illegible] W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 89 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BOULEVARD LOTS. WE WILL sell lots fronting Humboldt boulevard and adjoining Maplewood [illegible] STORY, ALLEN & CO., 137 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. J. BARNEY, 293 MICHIgan-av. [illegible]

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT 132 SOUTH Green-st. [illegible] G. H. OSBORN, 460 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A BRICK UNION PARK RESIdence [illegible] E. R. CUMMINGS, 90 Fulton-st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—$200—WE OFFER LOTS AT ABOVE price 3 miles from business center; [illegible] STORY, ALLEN & CO., 137 West Washington-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 116 WEST MADison-st.: [illegible]

FOR SALE—3-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK, with frame addition in rear, No. 19 Langley-av. [illegible] BAIRD & BRADLEY, 304 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 116 WEST MADison-st.: Lots on Southwestern-av., near Harrison-st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 116 WEST Madison-st.
LOTS FOR MANUFACTORIES.
[illegible]

FOR SALE—N. W. COR. RUSH AND Kinzie-sts. [illegible] J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV.—A VALUABLE seven (7) acre tract on the southeast corner of Sixty-second-st. [illegible] J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—FRAME HOUSE and lot, near Fifteenth-st., east front; cheap and on easy terms. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—TEN-ACRE LOT, CORNER ARMItage-road and Crawford-av. [illegible] A fine lot for investment. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV.—HOUSE AND LOT near Thirty-second-st.; two-story house, brick basement, barn; only $9,500. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 116 WEST MADIson-st., first-class brick house West Adams-st., west of Ashland-av.; modern improvements, paved street; good easy terms.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—120X150 ON UNION-AV., near Cottage Grove-av. [illegible] HEMINGWAY & SMITH, 65 Central Union Block, corner Madison and Market-sts.

FOR SALE—FOURTH-AV.—25X100 FEET, WEST front, with small house, No. 259, at an unquestionable bargain. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—DREXEL BOULEVARD, COTTAGE and lot 50x70, near Oakland Station, Cottage Grove. Can be had below market rates, if taken immediately. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—ST. [illegible] J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN, A 10-ROOM DWELLing and lot on Centre-av., near Chicago-av. JNO. G. NICHOLSON, 63 East Indiana-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK BOULEVARD, southeast corner Oakwood-av. [illegible] J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—VINCENNES-AV., SOUTHWEST corner Oakwood-av. [illegible] A high and beautiful lot. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—OAKWOOD-AV., BETWEEN VINcennes-av. and South Park Boulevard, [illegible] J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—THE NEW OCTAGON FRONT stone dwelling, with all modern improvements, finished in good style, [illegible] KEELER, PLATT & JUDSON, real estate and loan agents, [illegible] West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TO INVESTORS—THE UNDERsigned, desirous of closing his interests in Chicago, offers for sale the desirable property on the southwest corner of Western-av. and Washington-st. [illegible] JOHN V. COX, 37 Beaver-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—LOT CORNER MICHIGAN-AV. and Adams-st., opposite Honore's new block, [illegible] H. G. HOWARD, Attorney, etc., Detroit, Michigan.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. SAMPSON, 269 MITCHell-st., a house, lot and barn, near the street cars [illegible]

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE OF 10 rooms; brick foundation; all modern improvements [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house of 11 rooms; all modern improvements, and lot [illegible] Jefferson Park. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE; 14 rooms; brick foundation; all modern improvements, [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house; 14 rooms; all modern improvements [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—THE UNDERSIGNED, BEING about to engage in business in the South, wishes to sell his house and grounds [illegible] Robey-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—25 OR 50 FEET BY 125, ON SANGAmon-st., between Van Buren and Tyler; easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR THROOP, 2-story house, [illegible] HART & BIGGS, 50 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—FULTON-ST., NEAR UNION Park, two-story frame house [illegible] HART & BIGGS, 50 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID LOTS ON JACKSON, Adams, and Monroe-sts. [illegible] S. DELAMATER, 307 Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV., NEAR TWENTY-second-st., beautiful double house, [illegible] HART & BIGGS, 50 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—PARK ROW, BRICK HOUSE WITH all modern improvements, [illegible] HART & BIGGS, 50 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, INDIana-av. [illegible] WHIPPLE, 75 Canal-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—150 FEET CORNER ELLIS and Oakwood-avs.; [illegible] RUMSEY, 491 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY 66 CORNELL-ST., house one year old, containing 11 rooms, besides closets and pantries; gas and water; good barn. [illegible] Inquire at 137 Chicago-av., corner Market-st.

FOR SALE—3 LOTS ON TWELFTH-ST., NEAR Wood, at $800 each if taken now; [illegible] GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON-AV., NEAR REUben-st.; nice house and lot, [illegible] GEO. H. HESS, s. e. corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE AND LOT, 24X115 feet to alley, on Carroll-av., near Washington [illegible] D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 158 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE AND LOT, 25X125 to alley, No. 458 Monroe-st., near Jefferson Park, all improvements complete, at a decided bargain. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 158 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID LOTS NEAR LINCOLN Park and school. Five years' credit to those who build. BALDWIN DAVIS, 51 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS LOTS ON LARRABEE-st., near Lincoln Park. Five years' credit to those who build. BALDWIN DAVIS, 51 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—COTTAGE OF 10 rooms. Width of lot 25x250 feet on Langley-av., close to Ellis Park. JOS. H. CHANDLER, 322 Wabash-av. Office hours, afternoon 2 to 5.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., LOT 40X172, WITH house, near Harrison-st. [illegible] OLINGER & BALLARD, 332 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—2 HOUSES ON PRAIRIE-AV., east front, near Twenty-fifth-st. [illegible] Apply to SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, 296 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—FINE LOT, 75X180, ELLIS-AV., east front. [illegible] ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—FINE BUSINESS PROPERTY, 180 feet on Quincy-st., near Custom House; [illegible] ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS—I have one good dwelling house and lot for sale, No. 51 North Peoria-st. [illegible] JOHN COVERT.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—HOUSE, LOT AND BARN No. [illegible] Indiana-av. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A RESIDENCE LOT ONE BLOCK from Union Park. J. F. STARR, 67 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., 7 ACRES, SOUTHeast corner Sixty-second-st., at an extraordinary bargain. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—VACANT LOTS FOR RESIDENces. [illegible] ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL LOW-PRICE HOUSES. [illegible] ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., [illegible] HART & BIGGS, 50 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR [illegible] H. HILL & CO., 311 State-st.

FOR SALE—ON SHELDON-ST., [illegible] Park; [illegible] SETH F. [illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY PATCH & CLYBOURN, REAL Estate and Loan Agents, No. 57 North Clark-st., Room No. 5.
NORTH SIDE RESIDENCE PROPERTY.
North Clark-st., south of Fullerton-av., east front, 50x150.
North Dearborn-st., north of Schiller, west front, 100x150.
North Dearborn-st., southwest corner Chicago-av., 50x150.
[illegible]
North Wells-st., opposite Lincoln Park, east front, 40x100.
[illegible]
Sedgwick-st., north of Sophia, west front, 71x150.
North La Salle-st., southwest corner Goethe-st., 122x150.
1,000 cheap lots for mechanics and laboring men outside the fire-limits, ranging in price from $250 to $800 each, on easy terms.
PATCH & CLYBOURN.

FOR SALE—BY THOS. A. & M. HILL, 491 Wabash-av.
MICHIGAN-AV.—House, with 80 ft lot, near Twenty-fifth-st., east front.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Large house, with 80 ft lot, east front, near Twenty-eighth-st., $18,000; payable $5,000 down and balance at end of 5 years, 8 per cent.
WABASH-AV.—House and lot corner Thirtieth-st., $11,000, east front.
INDIANA-AV.—House and 50-foot lot, near Twenty-sixth-st., $11,500, on easy terms.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Marble-front house, near Eighteenth-st., $30,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Marble-front house, near Twenty-first-st., $31,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Marble-front house, corner Twenty-first-st., $24,000.
HURLBUT-ST.—2-story and brick basement house, northwest corner Grant-place, at a bargain.

FOR SALE—SIX LOTS ON CORNER OF HUMboldt Boulevard and Fullerton-av., 50x200 feet. This is a special bargain, as they will be sold $100 per lot less than any other boulevard lots in the market. Call this day. LARKIN & CO., 718 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LOT ON ASHLEY-ST., NEAR Lincoln; will take horse and buggy as part pay. HENRY L. HILL, 374 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—$2,500—MAY IS AT HAND. TAKE warning in time. Secure this new and beautiful 6-room cottage and lot near Oakley and Walnut-st. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY HENRY P. GEORGE, REAL estate agent, 329 State-st.:
Large 3-story and basement house, Sixteenth-st., near Indiana-av., $16,000.
Two-story and basement brick, Calumet-av., near Twenty-fourth-st., a bargain, $15,000.
Two-story and brick basement, Wabash-av., near Thirtieth-st., only $10,500.
Two-story frame, Prairie-av., near Thirty-second-st., very neat place, $6,500.
Two-story frame, Wabash-av., near Thirty-first-st., for a few days, $5,500.
Two-story frame, Warren-av., near Western-av., monthly payments, $3,000.
New 2-story, Indiana-av., near Twenty-second-st., long lease of lot, $1,200.

FOR SALE—NORTH DEARBORN-ST., 24 FEET north of Illinois-st., east front, 50x150 feet; price only $160 per foot; terms, one-fourth cash, balance in 1, 2, and 3 years; this property was cheap at $250 per foot before the fire, and is an excellent investment at present price; title perfect; property has not changed hands for 20 years. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE BUSINESS CORners Michigan-av., corner Madison-st., 50x118 feet, present temporary brick buildings to be removed July 1.
Also, southwest corner Michigan-av. and Harrison-st., 77x173 feet. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN, SANGAMON-st., near Madison, [illegible] STORRS & WARE, No. 273 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE HUNTERS, LOOK AT this, Indiana-av., near Sixteenth-st., good brick and deep lot, $10,000 to-day. STORRS & WARE, No. 273 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—$3,000—WONDERFUL BARGAIN. Speculators, secure this at once. House 12 rooms, 1½ blocks west of Union Park, $1,000 down; balance 4 years; lot 50x120, cheap at $4,000. The property will pay balance purchase money. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$800; $300 CASH, BALANCE 1 AND 2 years; will buy a lot in good locality on West Side, from W. W. WATSON, Jr., 133 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. W. WATSON, JR., 133 EAST Madison-st., Cottage on South Side, near street cars; price, $2,000. Fine grove lot 25x170 cheap.

FOR SALE—25X155 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., east front, near Fifty-third-st. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 491 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., 12 FEET [illegible] Thirty-fourth-st., east front, 25x170 feet, $115 per foot; easy terms. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—$100 DOWN, AND $25 MONTHLY—if you deserve to be homeless, if you don't at once secure this cottage, 5 rooms, lot [illegible] R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON MICHIGAN-AV., BETWEEN Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts. [illegible] J. H. KEELER, 202 Halsted-st., corner Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A CHOICE LOT [illegible] one block west of Lincoln Park; first-class neighborhood. Possession immediately. Extremely cheap. GEO. W. HILL, 109 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON WARREN-AV., A VERY FINE two-story and basement octagon marble-front house and lot, with sub-cellar. [illegible] Apply to W. ILETT, 250 Warren-av.

FOR SALE—260 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FINE brick house and lot, 25x170. Choice location; at a bargain if taken soon. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—NO. 70 LAKE-AV., LOT 50X210; splendid house; all modern improvements; terms easy. J. BARWICK, 472 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—4 ACRES OF FINE BUILDING property on the South Side; a splendid bargain. J. BARWICK, 472 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY HENRY P. GEORGE, REAL estate agent, 329 State-st.:
[illegible] offered for a few days at [illegible]
[illegible] feet on Wabash-av., near Thirty-first-st., $175.
[illegible]

FOR SALE—STONE FRONT HOUSE ON South Side, new, 10 rooms, modern conveniences, at a bargain. E. EUGENE CADWELL, Room 50, Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—BLOCKS OF LAND ON WABASH, Michigan and South Park-avs, near Cornell Watch Factory. WM. HANSBROUGH, 131 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY ON WEST Twelfth-st. in blocks of 10 acres and 20 acres. WM. HANSBROUGH, 131 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ON SOUTH PARK-AV., BETWEEN Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts., lot [illegible] to an alley, with two convenient and thoroughly built two-story and basement houses, [illegible] which they are worth before the fire, if taken in a few days. HURD & CO., [illegible]

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP FOR CASH, 80 feet on Indiana-av., east front, near Forty-seventh-st. GEO. A. EMERY, 487 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR TWENTY-fifth-st., 32-foot lot with house. Unimproved outside property will be taken in part payment. JOHN W. CARRINGTON, Jr., 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—3-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, with barn, in the most desirable residence portion of the city; lot 25x120; price, $14,000; very easy; to be sold before April 20 or it will be rented. Apply at premises, No. 796 Michigan-av., to JAMES R. BUNNION.

FOR SALE—CHEAP AND ON EASY TERMS—2 houses and lots on Hubbard-st., 2 lots on Wood, [illegible] E. F. ADAMS & CO., 143 West Madison-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HOMESTEAD—THE JACKMAN Homestead, in the city of Janesville, Wis., is offered for sale. [illegible] Address ROCK COUNTY NATIONAL BANK, Janesville, Wis.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ONE OF THE FINEST improved farms in Kane County, [illegible] A. S. KELLOGG & CO., 147 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT OCONOMOWOC—I WILL SELL or exchange my summer residence for Chicago property. [illegible] HENRY H. SHUFELDT, 184 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR HOUSE and lot in Chicago, a farm of forty-seven acres, [illegible] H. WHIPPLE, 75 Canal-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 400 ACRES, ONE OF the best improved farms in Jasper County, Iowa. [illegible] TRACY, Prairie City, Iowa.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FOR MANUFACTORY, 75 OR 100 feet to alley, on Jefferson or Clinton-sts., between Madison and Van Buren, [illegible] HENRY WALLER, Jr., 145 East Jackson-st.

WANTED—WE ARE HAVING NUMEROUS calls for South Side property of all descriptions, also West Side property in a fashionable locality. Owners will do well to give us a call. SALISBURY & HUMISTON, Real Estate Agents, 139 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO LEASE A LOT OUTSIDE OF fire limits on the West Side, [illegible]

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A GOOD FRAME dwelling on the South Side, to be moved. Address W 14, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FURNITURE TO RENT OR FOR SALE—I WILL rent my furniture, [illegible] Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OWING TO INCREASE OF BUSIness, [illegible] South Canal-st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—USEFUL FURNITURE, CHEAP, at 116 Michigan-av. [illegible]

FOR SALE—FURNITURE—SET WALNUT, marble top, [illegible]

FOR SALE—NO. [illegible] TWENTY-SIXTH-st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—1 SETT (7 PIECES) PARLOR FURniture, [illegible]

FOREIGN.

The Governor General's Speech at the Opening of the Canadian Parliament.

Young O'Connor to get Twelve Months' Imprisonment and Twenty Lashes.

Hon. William McDougall on the Treaty of Washington.

CANADA.

TORONTO, April 11.—Hon. Wm. McDougall addressed his constituents at Almonte last night. He condemned the scheme for the Pacific Railway now being carried out by the Canadian Government as involving enormous expenditure, and said a better route would have been to have relied on water communication by Lake Superior, then by the American railways to the Red River, thence by steamboat down that river to Fort Garry and Lake Winnepeg. By this plan Canada would have had steam communication with the Northwest at little expense.

He next referred to the Treaty of Washington. It was just possible that Great Britain and the United States might continue to differ about the construction of the treaty, in which case Canada would not be called on to take any action with regard to it; but recent news seemed to indicate that the difference would be settled, and that therefore the matter would come before Parliament. It would be a fatal mistake for our Parliament to refuse to confirm the treaty to which the head of the Government had attached his signature. If the Dominion remains part and parcel of the British Empire we must submit to the consequences of that position, and be ready to do our part towards carrying out the arrangements that may have been entered into between the mother country and foreign countries. We can't remain as a part of the Empire and act as an independent nation. We must be willing to allow the Imperial Government, in its dealings with the United States or other foreign countries, to make such bargains, as in their wisdom, and in accordance with the public opinion of the Empire, they may find necessary. And we must acquiesce, like good subjects, and put up with the consequences. He was quite ready to discuss the propriety of a political change, if it was found that our position was an embarrassment to ourselves and to the mother country. He was quite prepared to consider what was the best, wisest, and safest course for us to take. But in Parliament they could not discuss this question. They must there deal with things as they were. They must recognize Canada as part of the British Empire.

McDougall argued that the maritime provinces were satisfied with the fishery clauses, and it was not for Ontario to raise a disturbance about it. He considered that the importance of the concession made to the United States in this matter had been greatly overrated. As to the navigation of the St. Lawrence, he held that it would be an advantage to Canada to allow the Americans equal rights on it, and in point of international law they were entitled to it. He argued that the Imperial Government was alone responsible for the treaty, and that, in attacking it, we were attacking them. He dilated on the advantages of the treaty, dwelling chiefly on the argument that its adoption would be a guarantee of peace with the United States, and would remove many irritating causes which now exist, which might at any time lead to serious trouble.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 11.—The fifth and last session of the Dominion Parliament opened here to-day, with more than usual display. The Governor General, having taken his seat on the throne, delivered his speech. He first alluded to the illness of the Prince of Wales, and the thankfulness expressed throughout the Empire at his recovery. He recommended the 15th of the present month to be set apart throughout the Dominion as a day of thanksgiving. He spoke of the Fenian invasion of Manitoba, and the excellent result following the measures of prudence adopted by the local authorities. For the future protection of the Colony he had ordered a force of militia to Fort Garry, who had proved the practicability of the route through Canadian territory, even in winter.

A copy of the Washington Treaty will be laid before the House, and so much of the papers and completed correspondence as can be made public without injury to the interests of the Empire or of Canada, will also be at once submitted for your information. Attention is invited to this important subject.

I do not doubt you will be inclined to make ample provisions for the encouragement of immigration with the maintenance and extension of which the development of vast natural resources of Canada is vitally interwoven.

The Governor General alluded to the consummation of the union of British Columbia with Canada, and said her representatives will now take their seats in order to open up and settle the fertile soil of the Northwest, and link British Columbia therewith. He recommends that provision be made for the construction of a railroad to the Pacific, in accordance with Her Majesty's order in council, uniting British Columbia with the Dominion.

The report of the Parliamentary survey will be laid before the House, and the Governor General trusts the House will concur in thinking that the long contemplated improvement and extension of the canals ought to be vigorously prosecuted. The rapid increase in the trade of Canada and the importance of competing for and accommodating the commerce of the Great West, renders it necessary that the means of transportation by water should be cheapened and facilitated. I have to request your serious consideration of this subject, and, in connection with it, the expediency of providing a direct water communication between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Bay of Fundy.

A measure will be presented re-adjusting representation in accordance with the last census.

The account for the past year will be laid before the House. The revenue for the past as well as the current year will be much in excess of the amount estimated, consequently there is no reason to apprehend trouble from the immediate commencement of the contemplated public improvement.

I pray that your efforts in the path of duty may be so happily guided as to maintain peace and justice and the orders of the land and insure the happiness and welfare of all classes of its people.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 11.—At a dinner given by Minister Schenck, last evening, there were present, among others, the Russian, Prussian, and Austrian Ministers; Offenberg, the newly appointed Russian Minister to the United States; Chichester Fortescue, Sir Charles Bowyer Odderly, Sir Curtis Sampson, etc.

The case of O'Connor, the assailant of the Queen, came up this morning. The prisoner made an ineffectual attempt to withdraw his plea of guilty to the charge, with the mitigating ground of insanity. A jury was empanelled to inquire into the mental condition of the prisoner. O'Connor's father was sworn in his son's defence. He testified that he (the father) was the nephew of Feargus O'Connor; that several members of his family, besides the prisoner, were insane; the defendant, he stated, was very studious when a child, and fell into bad health, from which he had suffered ever since. The prisoner was wounded in the head in 1866, receiving injuries which rendered him insensible for some time. The witness further testified that his son was never connected with any political association.

LONDON, April 11.—The trial of O'Connor ended to-day. The jury was satisfied as to the sanity of the prisoner, and brought in a verdict of guilty. Connor was then sentenced to be imprisoned twelve months at hard labor, and receive twenty lashes. The trial was brought to an abrupt conclusion. The jury empanelled to inquire into the medical condition of the prisoner, after hearing a number of witnesses, reported that the boy was perfectly sane, although an expert, Dr. Harrington, who has studied the subject of insanity for a quarter of a century, testified that he regarded the prisoner as insane and dangerous to be at large.

Odger addressed the public meeting at Norwich last night. He declared that a change in the Ministry was needed. The only way workingmen could get power was to embarrass those who had it. The meeting was orderly.

Rear Admiral Robert Coote has been commissioned to succeed Rear Admiral Arthur Farquhar in the command of the British fleet in the Pacific.

The French Trans-Atlantic Telegraph Company have concluded a contract with the Telegraph Maintenance & Construction Company, for the laying of the fourth line of telegraphic cable between Europe and America.

A prospectus of the American Atlantic Telegraph Company, proposing to lay a cable from Milward Haven, on the coast of Wales, to Rye Beach, N. H., direct, will be issued next week.

The press generally express great satisfaction at the prospect of cheaper rates, through the multiplication of lines between Europe and America.

LONDON, April 11.—In the House of Commons to-night, John Bright took his seat for the first time since his protracted illness.

Disraeli gave notice that he should interrogate the Government as to what course it intended to take with regard to the meeting of the Board of Arbitration at Geneva.

The bark Andaman, of Bath, Me., foundered at sea, on the 20th ult., and seven of the crew were lost.

MEXICO.

NEW YORK, April 11.—A special despatch from Matamoros says: "Telegraphic communication with Reynosa has been re-established, which shows that the revolutionists are not approaching from that direction.

"Palacios is not enforcing the blockade of the Rio Grande. Cevallos wrote to Palacios, from Vera Cruz, on the 3d inst., as follows: 'Steamer City of Merida expects to be at the mouth of the river on the 8th or 9th. I shall be at the mouth of the river on the 10th.'

"General Palacios has issued a proclamation declaring the city of Reynosa in a state of siege. He prohibits vessels ascending or descending the Rio Grande at any point within twelve miles of the city fortifications, unless by special permit of the Mexican authorities. He does not wish to interfere with the interests of citizens of the United States, or insult national dignity, as General McCook protested against this. However, the Mexican commander will not attempt to enforce the obnoxious provisions of the proclamation so far as they affect American citizens or ships protected by the American flag."

MATAMORAS, Mexico, April 11.—The situation is unchanged. The Government troops hold the country above the city for thirty miles, and below to the sea, while the revolutionists hold Reynosa and all the upper roads and communication with the interior, except toward Tampico, which is still open to couriers.

General McCook, commanding Fort Brown, Texas, has taken every precaution by picketing the whole front of the river near Brownsville, and in front of this city, to prevent a breach of the neutrality laws by the revolutionists crossing from the American side to attack on the water front.

All able-bodied men are being put into the National Guard for defence, increasing the force to about 1,200 men.

Steamers are still plying on the Rio Grande without interruption or police visits.

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 11.—Casimir Perier has declined to accept the Ministry of Finance. It is now probable that there will be no change in the Cabinet for some time.

There is no truth in the report that Rouher took three millions of francs to the ex-Emperor Napoleon at Chiselhurst.

PARIS, April 11.—The Germans yesterday arrested the editor of a newspaper at Vitry Le Francais, for writing an article offensive to the military authorities. The prisoner has been taken to Rheims.

A Carlist, formerly a Colonel in the Spanish army, has been captured by French officers near the Spanish frontier.

A family of five persons have been murdered by [illegible] at Labarp, in the Department of the Gironde.

SPAIN.

MADRID, April 11.—Zabala is gazetted as Governor of Havana to succeed Senor Moreno.

Official advices show that the Carlist movement on Catalonia and Arragon is becoming more pronounced. There was a slight engagement yesterday between the troops and one of these bands twenty-one miles northwest of Gherona. The frontier is carefully watched by the French, and Carlists, who escape into France, are arrested, disarmed and returned.

The Governor of Catalonia reported that a Carlist band which appeared in the Province of Barcelona numbered ninety men, and its leader was a prominent member of the Internationals. The Internationals are very active in Spain, and there is reason to fear that the Society is organizing a movement which will declare itself simultaneously here and in other countries in Europe.

ITALY.

ROME, April 11.—The Pope will hold a consistory on the 20th inst., for the preconization of a number of Italian and Polish Bishops.

WEST INDIES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 10.—A revolution has broken out in St. Marie, Hayti. The troops were massacreing the insurgents by wholesale.

Citizens of the United States were protected by the French Consul.

The Fore Murder Trial in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 11.—In the Fore murder trial to-day, a number of depositions of persons living in Kentucky were read, all of which deposed to the fact that several members of the Fore family had been insane. An uncle had been incapable of managing his business. Augustus Fore, now living, is insane. Geo. B. Fore was insane, and committed suicide. The father of the prisoner was of a morbid, melancholy disposition, morose, silent, and indifferent. He was hostile and dangerous without reasonable cause. Many of his acts were not rational. Defendant had a temporary attack in 1865; again in 1866, and 1867. To-morrow the defence will offer the testimony of medical experts, after which the prosecution will bring forward rebutting evidence. The interest in the case is on the increase, and the Court room is densely crowded.

Floods at the East.

CONCORD, N. H., April 11.—The Merrimack River is rising from four to five inches an hour at this place, and an extensive freshet is imminent. Reports from above state that the effects of the late rain are very disastrous to property. The covered railroad bridge, about 100 feet in length, on the Contoocook River at West Henniker, was swept away last night. The Federal bridge across the Merrimack at East Concord, 400 feet long, and the Montreal Railroad bridge beside, the same length, were swept away by the freshet, this afternoon. The other two bridges will probably be saved, as the water is falling. Heavy masses of ice are passing out. A bridge between Hooksett and Suncook is said to be so badly damaged as to render railroad travel between the places impossible.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, April 12—1 a. m.—The pressure will continue diminishing from the Upper Lakes to the Atlantic, with increasing easterly to southerly winds, and cloudiness and rain. The lowest barometer, now probably central over Eastern Iowa and northward, will probably move eastward into Canada, and as a severe storm over the lake region and the Ohio Valley, and extending over the Middle and New England States on Friday afternoon and night. Rising barometer, brisk northwesterly winds, and clearing weather will prevail over the Northwest by Friday morning, and Michigan and Ohio and the Lower Mississippi Valley by Friday evening.

Cautionary signals continue at Milwaukee, Chicago, Grand Haven, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, and Buffalo.

An Attempted Highway Robbery—Summary Justice.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11.—William S. Johnson, Treasurer of the Building Association, last night attended a meeting of that Association. When he left, he carried with him $2,000. Near his home he was attacked, knocked down, and an attempt made to rob him, but his cries saved him. A policeman came to the rescue, and captured his assailant, Frank McFalls, who was afterward recognized as a notorious character. McFalls was taken into Court this afternoon, tried, convicted, and sentenced by Judge Allison to seventeen years' imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary.

Upper Mississippi Navigation.

ST. PAUL, April 11.—The steamer St. Anthony Falls passed Hastings this morning, on her way from Prescott to St. Paul, being the first boat of the season. The steamer Alexander Mitchell arrived at Reed's Landing, foot of Lake Pepin, this morning, from Winona. The ice in the lake is still very firm. Teams were crossing on Monday, but with the present high wind it cannot last long.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Professor Paul Chadbourne has been elected President of Williams College, Massachusetts, in place of Dr. Mark Hopkins, resigned.

—Senators Trumbull, Schurz, and others left Washington last night for New York, to attend the Cooper Institute meeting this evening.

—A piece of stone cornice on the State National Bank building, in St. Louis, fell yesterday, and struck J. S. Warner, an old and respected citizen, on the head, killing him instantly.

—The trial of [illegible] McConnell, at Kenosha, for the murder of Edward Maddock, last summer in a drunken spree, was concluded on Wednesday. The jury brought in a verdict of "not guilty," and the prisoner was discharged.

—A locomotive attached to a freight train on the Boston & Albany Railroad, exploded yesterday at Grantville, Mass. J. W. Stoughton, fireman, was scalded, and has since died. Michael Manney, a brakeman, will probably die from scalding.

—The earthquake shocks in Inyo County, Cal., continue, with loud reports, as of cannon, proceeding from the summit of Mount Breckinridge. Since the first shock, which was felt from Oregon to Central America, the disturbance has been purely local, and not felt west of the Sierra Nevadas, or out of Inyo County.

DIED.

BALDWIN—In this city, April 11, of inflammation of the bowels, Angie Estella, daughter of Jas. G. and Estella C. Baldwin, aged 4 years and 4 months.

Funeral at 1 p. m. to-day, at the residence, 471 Butterfield-st.

☞ Hartford, Conn., Springfield, Mass., and Ottawa, Ill., papers please copy.

Now cold are the lips that pressed our own,
Chill the fair young brow;
The voice that whispered in loving tone
Sings with the angels now.

RIGGS—Arthur R., only child of Frank W. and Stella G. Riggs, aged 1 year and 3 months.

Funeral to-day, April 12, at 2 o'clock, at the house No. 152 South Halsted-st. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

☞ Cincinnati, Ohio, and Derby, Conn., papers please copy.

ALLEN—On the 3d inst., of small pox, at the Bingham House, Philadelphia, Willie, aged 10 years; and on the 4th inst., Carrie, aged 8 years, children of William and Mary Allen, and grandchildren of Gen. Jacob Henry Allen of Cincinnati.

Interments made at Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia.

McCLURE—In this city, on the afternoon of April 10, Jennie W., wife of Alexander W. McClure.

BARRY—The funeral of James Barry will leave this morning, from No. 517 Mitchell-st., at 11 o'clock, to Holy Family Church, then by cars to Calvary. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

It is a well-known fact that no other compound for the hair has so permanent and well founded a reputation as Burnett's Cocoaine.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Extraordinary drawing of April 4, 1872. Tickets sold by J. B. Martinez & Co., Agents, No. 10 Wall-st., Box No. 4,685 Post Office, New York.

Upon the health of the teeth depends the purity of the breath. Preserve them unblemished by the use of the famous Sozodont. Cast perfectly harmless vegetable preparation, and you will never regret it.

At Fiddle-de-dee!—Laugh at the individual who tells you that the full complement of hair cannot be restored after it has begun to come out fully. We tell you it can. We assure you that Phalon's Hair Invigorator has effected that object thousands and thousands of times. We guarantee the result.

Madame Zadoc Porter's Cough Balsam is a purely vegetable expectorant, prepared with great care to meet the urgent and growing demand for a safe and reliable antidote for diseases of the throat and lungs. Disorders of the pulmonary organs are so prevalent and so fatal in our ever changing climate, that this reliable antidote has been long and anxiously sought for.

The Horse and His Rider.—It was a happy day for horse and his rider when the Mustang Liniment was introduced as a cure for the external diseases and injuries of both. In the stable, the barn, and the household, this wonderful emollient is equally useful. If a horse is spavined, or foundered, or harness-galled, or affected with any other of the many superficial ills that flesh is heir to, the Liniment effects a speedy cure, and it is equally efficacious when applied to draught oxen or cows suffering from outward swellings or sores, or burns of any description. As an application for bruises, cuts, burns, rheumatism, stiff joints, sprains, neuralgia, earache and toothache, it takes precedence for all other topical remedies, and is, therefore, an article of prime necessity in families.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, 604 State-st.

DIVORCES—WITHOUT NEWSPAPER REPORT. Common law business. NEWELL PRATT, State and United States Attorney, 404 Wabash-av.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FREE after decree, scandal avoided, eight years' experience. Address Post Office Box 1037.

MATRIMONIAL AGENCY OF CHICAGO AND the Western States for universal marriage. Enclose stamped directions. P. O. Drawer, 531 Chicago, Ill.

OLD BOOKS—THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE paid for old books. CHAPIN & CO., 562 Wabash-av.

SCHWEIZER'S COFFEE HOUSE AND CIGAR store, corner Canal and Washington-sts. No saloon. Ladies' entrance on Washington-st.

TO BRICKMAKERS—GOOD BRICK CLAY ALready dredged and ready for use. I have all the clay on both sides of the canal from the [illegible] to the railroad bridge, and will dispose of it on a nominal price; will lease land adjoining on reasonable terms to make the brick on. Apply in Room 1, 118 West Washington-st. ADAM SMITH.

WANTED—THE BOY FROM BROWN-ST., south of Twelfth, to call again at the Excelsior Laundry, 267 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR A PLEASANT and profitable business to examine our new [illegible] agricultural implement. $250 per month easily cleared. KIMBALL & CO., 155 West Madison-st., Room 14.

WM. H. ILIFF, BRICKLAYER, BUILDER and contractor. Address 311 West Adams-st. or Box 117 Mechanics and Builders Exchange.

PRINTING MATERIAL.

ON HAND—GORDON, DEGENER, KNOWLTON, Universal and Globe presses; wood and metal type; Sanborn's printers and binders' machines; also leading machines, etc., etc. Complete outfits furnished at short notice. ROBERT FERGUS & SONS, 27 South Canal-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY PATCH & CLYBOURN, REAL Estate and Loan Agents, No. 17 North Clark-st., Room No. 3:

SUBURBAN PROPERTY—LAKE VIEW.
Belmont-av., east of Halsted-st., 300x214.
Halsted-st., southeast corner of Belmont av., 214x 159.
Dunning-st., near Halsted-st., south front, 50x121.
Hill-av., near Halsted-st., south front, 7 lots, 25x125 each.
Pine-av., northeast corner of Oak Grove-av., 125x 155.
Noble-av., near Halsted-st., south front, 50x125.
Wolfram-st., northeast corner of George-st., 10x125.
Wrightwood-av., west of Clark-st., south front, 50x125.
Four acres near Bowmanville.
Five acres corner Lincoln-av. and Reuben-st.
Thirty-eight acres adjoining Ravenswood.
Livesey-av., near Halsted-st., 50x125.
Butcher-av., southwest corner of Noble-av., 125x 155.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.
300 lots, at $125 to $300 each, on long time, small payments down; also 40 acres at $400 per acre.

RAVENSWOOD.
200 lots, from $10 to $15 per foot. Terms to suit purchaser.

IRVING PARK.
800x170, only two blocks from the depot; can be had at a bargain if taken soon.

PATCH & CLYBOURN.

FOR SALE—LET THE NORTHERN SUBURBS fire a big gun. An extra train is to be put on the Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad on Monday next, leaving the city at 9 o'clock p. m. for Highland Park, and returning, reach the city at 6:15 in the morning, stopping at all the intermediate points. So now all who want homes can be accommodated. Stop your high rent and have a home of your own. Don't wait for another great city fire to leave you homeless or the cholera to take the loved ones from your embrace. Start for the suburbs for your life, where you can enjoy the pure air, the green glade, and grassy dell. Call in at once and buy a lot with a house of from 5 to 9 rooms, in Evanston, North Evanston, or Glencoe, at prices ranging from $1,450 to $5,500, with only from $200 to $1,000 cash, balance in monthly or yearly payments. Take notice, I sell my own property, have no commissions to make; will accompany parties on any day at 1 o'clock to see property; will rent after first of May all houses not sold. C. R. BROWNE, 31 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT WESTERN SPRINGS, on C. B. & Q. Railroad, nine miles from city limits, with one to five acres, very cheap and on easy time to parties making improvements. A nice settlement, near the depot, with trains almost hourly. Call and get particulars, or take a free ride to see it. T. G. HILL, 94 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR investment; a block in the rapidly developing suburb of Norwood Park. For particulars, address P. O. Box 158.

FOR SALE—AT NORWOOD PARK, THE MOST beautifully-located suburb around Chicago, a splendid corner lot, 190x200 to alley; has two fronts, and is only three minutes' walk from the pretty depot, and park surrounding it. Norwood Park is half an hour's ride from the city; it has good public schools, an elegant church, and another about building, good store, artesian well, and a first-class hotel, now nearly finished, with many new houses in course of erection; sidewalks are laid, and trees planted nearly over the entire village; ground high and rolling. One view will convince you that there is no prettier place to be found. Price only $8 per foot; terms quite easy. Address soon, SUBURBAN, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—ACRE TRACTS, containing 16, 20, and 28 acres, near Norwood Park. Also, several good farms in Illinois and Wisconsin. HEMINGWAY & SMITH, 45 Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK, HARLEM, AND Austin, several choice residences; also great variety of vacant lots. HEMINGWAY & SMITH, 45 Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—TWO FINE HOUSES IN IRVING Park on very easy terms. Also some choice residence lots. Those wishing good and comfortable homes cannot do better than to investigate. Call at the office at 3 p. m. and take a free ride. The property will speak for itself. You can return before 5 p. m.; time, 18 minutes. LARKIN & CO., 110 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT LAKE FOREST, SUBURBAN residence; would take Chicago property in part payment.

Vacant lots on favorable terms.

E. E. CANFIELD, 24 South Clinton-st. Will remove soon to 171 East Madison.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE OF THE MOST beautiful and complete places in Cook County, located in Hyde Park. The place can be reached in 20 minutes from Lake-st. by steam, in 45 minutes by a team, and in 60 minutes by the horse-cars. There are 2½ acres of ground thoroughly improved, a fine grove of oak trees covering about one acre. The buildings consist of a large house, well built, with all modern improvements, such as gas and water, cottage for coachman, barns, icehouse, hennery, &c. It can be bought with or without furniture, and occupancy given at once. Apply to SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, 380 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—MAYWOOD—NICE HOUSE AND large grounds for $5,000 if taken soon; small payment down; house now ready. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—FIRST-CLASS house, barn, and two acres of land improved. Inquire of NOBLE & LITTLE, 113 North Canal-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN village of Glencoe, a two-story frame house of 8 rooms, a fine yard, and only a short distance from the depot. Inquire of DREW & NEWBURY, 597 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—HOUSES AND lots, on very easy terms. The very best lots in Hinsdale, near depot, churches, and schools, with fruit and sidewalks, for $10 per foot; no pay for 3 years. Call on the owner, at 800 State-st. O. T. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—WHEATON PROPERTY—25 MILES from Court House, 50 minutes' ride; good sidewalks, schools, college, churches, and society; choice building places, lots, blocks, and acres, from $1,000 to $7,000. Look to your interests by seeing our town before procuring a home elsewhere. LUTHER L. HIATT, Real Estate Agent, Wheaton, Ill.

FOR SALE—112 ACRES COR. HALSTED AND Sixty-first-st.; $2,000; easy terms. Cheapest property in Englewood. E. KELLOGG & CO., 141 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN—A NEW WELL-built house and large lot at Maywood. Will take good unimproved property in part pay; balance easy terms. M. V. HOTCHKISS, 329 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK, ONE BLOCK from depot, my house of 9 rooms, with furniture; lot 50x250; splendid shade trees, plenty of fruit. Price $6,000; very cheap. E. PECK.

FOR SALE—AT MAPLEWOOD, 4 MILES FROM Court House, 2-story frame house, with brick basement; lot 50x125; price, $2,850. Accessible by steam cars, commutation fare 4½ cents. WING & FARLIN, 68 East Madison-st., corner State, Room 4.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT; GOOD FOR Butcher. Inquire at MILLER BROS, Oak Park.

FOR SALE—A NICE COSY COTTAGE IN AUSTIN; easy terms; good schools and churches. W. R. WOODBURY, 122 South Halsted-st.

FINANCIAL.

COMMERCIAL AND REAL ESTATE PAPER purchased. E. L. CANFIELD, 24 South Clinton-st. Will remove soon to 171 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, FOR GOOD REAL estate or a business, $15,000 full paid stock in a leading life insurance company. Will guarantee dividend of 8 per cent annually. Address S 67, Tribune office.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR CLAIMS against the Merchants', Firemen's, Knickerbocker, and Garden City Insurance Companies. Money loaned on claims against all insolvent companies. H. S. DIETRICH, 86 West Madison-st.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 130 TWENTY-second-st., corner Wabash-av., Room 2. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, &c. Established 1854.

LOANS ON WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, FURniture, houses, and other chattels and collaterals. J. Q. WATSON, 75 South Canal-st., corner Madison, Room 6.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY, ONE sum of $3,000. LOUIS L. PALMER, 481 Wabash-av.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON REAL ESTATE FOR A term of years, at low rates and small commissions. LEVI WING & CO. 336 Wabash-av.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON GOOD CITY REAL estate at 9 and 10 per cent; can close at once. J. H. BISSELL, 54 West Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN and near Chicago. Apply at 475 Wabash-av., Room No. 2.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, HOUSES, warehouse receipts, pianos, and other good chattel and collateral security. E. ROGERS, Central Union Block, Room 43 corner Madison and Market-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON ILLINOIS FARM lands. MILLER & RIGDON, 216 East Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ON COLlateral securities, such as watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc., by E. JACOBS & CO., 44 Congress-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 9 AND 10 PER CENT. KIMBALL & FRAKE, 115 West Madison-st.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE CERTIFICATES—70 cents will this week be paid for a limited amount. Apply to CASH, 262 West Madison-st., Room 13.

TO LOAN—MONEY—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, at 9 and 10 per cent interest, on good city and suburban property. SHELDON & WATERMAN, Room 30, corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

TO LOAN—MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO property and good collaterals. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 76 South Canal-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON FURNITURE, WAREhouse receipts, houses, watches, and diamonds. JAS. B. STOREY, private banker, 101 South Clinton-st.

TO LOAN—SUMS OF $40,000 AND UPWARDS, for a term of years, at 9 per cent interest. Apply to C. B. FIELD & CO., 418 Wabash-av.

WANTED—I WILL PAY CASH FOR ADJUSTed claims in the Merchants' and Firemen's Insurance Companies. J. H. UNDERWOOD, 25 South Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—$6,000 FOR TWELVE MONTHS. Will make payments of $500 per month, or will take a partner with $10,000. Business now paying $500 per month, and will pay more. Address W, P. O. Box 470.

WILL PAY CASH FOR ADJUSTED POLICIES in Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Co. of Chicago. J. F. BERNEY, 285 Wabash-av.

$8,000 TO LOAN FOR THREE OR FIVE years, 10 per cent interest; security must be ample. MILLER & RIGDON, 216 East Madison-st.

$1,000 AND $2,000 TO LOAN ON CITY real estate. HELM & HOWLAND, 154 West Washington-st.

$2,000 TO LOAN FOR 3 YEARS ON REAL estate in this city by M. BEAL, 50 West Madison-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT PIANO, ENTIRELY new, first-class Eastern manufacture. Will be sold cheap for cash, family leaving for Europe May 1. Can be seen at 151 Park-av., from 9 to 12 a. m.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S PIANOS, AND Lighte's planos; Smith's American Organs, can be bought only at KIMBALL'S, 610 Michigan-av.

PIANO TO RENT—A FULL-TONED INSTRUment; owner having no use for it for a year. Call to-day at 122 Cottage Grove-av.

SIX SECOND-HAND PIANOS FOR SALE AT great bargains. Prices from $75 to $250.

One Smith American organ, suitable for church; two banks of keys, pedal base. Price, $225.

One American organ, large size, two banks of keys, 18 stops, 2 1-3 octaves of pedal pipe top; powerful tone. For sale at a great bargain. W. W. KIMBALL, 610 Michigan-av.

100 NEW PIANOS AND ORGANS TO RENT. W. W. KIMBALL, 610 Michigan-av., between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts.

100 PIANO BOXES FOR SALE AT W. W. KIMBALL'S, 610 Michigan-av., between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—ONE OF THE LARGEST AND most desirable residences in the southern part of the city, on Forty-seventh-st., near Kenwood station, until May 1873; large grounds, and house furnished. Only private families need apply. Address E. ROSSITER, Lake Forest, Ill.

TO LEASE—NEW BRICK BUILDING ON KINzie-st., near Market, with about 20 rooms, suitable for hotel; also two stores. Inquire of REDDING, MEAD & COE, 78 West Madison-st.

TO LEASE—128 FEET ON THE NORTHEAST corner Fifth-av. and Jackson-st., by 81 feet to a private alley. Also 22 feet east of said alley, fronting on Jackson, for a term of 20 years. Apply [illegible] North Wells-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—FOR BUSINESS ONLY, THAT portion of my building, corner of Madison and Aberdeen-sts., now occupied by F. L. Hanscom & Co. printers, viz.: all of third floor, divided into three rooms, one of which is 24x28, with high ceiling; also, office, 16x18, on second floor, and all of front basement, which is large, airy, and well lighted; the whole connected by a dummy. Possession given in a few days. Apply to C. B. GOODYEAR, 43 Centre-av.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS STORES, BASEments, and full sized lofts above, in new marble front building on State-st., near Van Buren; splendid building, first-class location. C. S. WALLER, 85 Third-av.

TO RENT—BRICK BUILDING ON MILWAUkee-av., near Halsted-st., with store 20x100 and 4 good tenements, for a term of years. Inquire at 40 North Clinton-st.

TO RENT—STORES 20x22, IN FRAME BUILDing corner of Desplaines and Carroll-sts. D. P. BARRETT & CO., 117 North Desplaines-st.

TO RENT—BY WM. H. THOMPSON, REAL Estate Agent, 229 West Madison-st., one first floor for business, 20x70 on West Madison-st., Thompson's Block.

TO RENT—BY WM. H. THOMPSON, REAL Estate Agent, 229 West Madison-st., one large basement 25x70, light and airy, on West Madison-st., corner.

TO RENT—THE 2D, 3D, AND 4TH FLOORS OF new marble-front building 136 State-st., near corner of Madison. W. H. PATTERSON, 121 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—A WELL PAYING SALOON, AND fixtures for sale. The place is as well situated for an ice-cream and fruit store. Inquire at 192 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 72 WEST WASHINGton-st.; also rooms with steam power. Inquire in basement 76 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORE, 20x80, ON CLARK-ST., NO. 295, near Van Buren; first-class location for any retail business. Apply to J. HENRY WEIL, southwest corner State and Harrison-sts.

TO RENT—STORES AND TWENTY GOOD OFfices in the new building 46 and 48 VanBuren-st.; will be ready May 1; large room or hall in front story, well lighted on three sides. Inquire on the premises at 9 a. m.

TO RENT—BY THE MONTH, FROM MAY 1, the premises 226 East Monroe-st., now occupied by us, consisting of two shops, each 24x84, and 30 feet square of ground. Apply on premises to BROWN BROTHERS, Sidewalk Light Manufacturers.

TO RENT—IN CENTRAL UNION BLOCK, ONE half of large basement fronting on East Madison-st. Inquire of EWING & CO., 283 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—THE NEW BRICK 4-STORY STORE, No. 12 State-st., between Lake and Water, now finished. Rent, $3,000. SAMUEL GEHR, 512 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—THE 2D AND 3D FLOORS OF NEW marble-front building, 288 State-st., near Van Buren. CAMPION, SAFFORD & CO., 480 West Adams.

TO RENT—GROCERY STORE, ESTABLISHED 1860, and fixtures for sale, 288 Hubbard-st., corner Rucker, West Side. GEO. P. BAY & BROTHER.

TO RENT—PUBLISHERS AND OTHERS NEEDing the best of light can obtain splendid offices and composition rooms in my new building about erecting on Jackson-st., near State; press-room in the basement, with slides for forms. Apply promptly to A. N. KELLOGG, 65 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—NO. 43 SOUTH WATER-ST. STORE 20x150 feet, 4 stories above basement, ready for tenant. WM. HANSBROUGH, 131 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 37 RIVER-ST. FIRST-class in every respect. W. R. LOOMIS & CO., 297 State-st.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS ON WEST WASHINGTON-st., near Halsted, for offices. Inquire in basement 165 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS IN BASEMENT NEAR Halsted-st.; light, dry, and airy. Inquire in basement 165 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—STABLE IN THE REAR OF 584 Wabash-av., $25 per month. Call at the house.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1—STORE, BASEMENT, and two upper floors of 519 State-st. Inquire of CHAS. STEIN, 54 Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—STORE, AND FIXTURES FOR sale. Inquire at 405 State-st.

TO RENT—2 STORES IN THE BRICK BUILDing Nos. 75 and 77 West Kinzie-st. Inquire of O. OLSON, 191 West Indiana-st.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR OF A BUILDING 40 feet front on Jackson-st., near State. Will be finished in a first-class manner to suit tenants; plate glass, etc. Also floors above, with or without store. A. N. KELLOGG, 65 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—FROM 1ST OF MAY, NEW STORE southwest corner Blue Island-av. and Twelfth-st.; also other stores, dwellings, offices, etc., in various parts of the city. WILLIAM FORT, Real Estate and House Agent, 18 Harrison-st.

TO RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR OF THE building 226 West Madison-st., near Aberdeen. It is divided off into about 6 rooms besides bath-room; is in good repair, and is well adapted for either photographers, dress and millinery rooms, or for a studio, offices, or any other business purpose not requiring a ground floor. Apply to WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 89 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORE ON STATE-ST., 370; STORE on Kinzie-st., near Rush; two stores on Madison-st.; store on Lake-st., east of Halsted. CLAFLIN BROS, 204 West Madison-st., and 181 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—THE LARGEST AND BEST BANK office in the city. WM. HANSBROUGH, 131 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND DWELLING ON State, near Twenty-sixth-st., $50; 2 nice rooms for offices, and 2 for light manufacturing business, at 18 West Randolph-st., at which place apply to S. M. ALLEN, attorney.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION THIS MORNING AT 10 O'CLOCK, 40 head of horses in all grades, 1 lumber wagon, 2 open buggies, 2 toll carts. Look out for good bargains. Bring in your stock, if you want it sold; no charge for stock if not sold. W. A. BUSSELL & L. WALTON, 267 West Lake-st.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES (BOTH CARriage and draught), mules, harness, lap-robes, wagons, buggies, etc., every Tuesday and Friday, day of each week, at 10 o'clock. Also, large stock team, weighing 2,400 lbs., from the country. Money advanced on all kinds of goods. O. BRIGGS.

BOARDING STABLE, 101 FOSTER-ST. PLENty of room for teams and teamsters.

BROCKMAN & SKINNER, 130 TWENTY-second-st., corner State, have on sale heavy lumber wagons, short and long box business wagons, open-top buggy, several good horses, single and double harness. Horses, carriages, and buggies to let by the hour, day, month, or year.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, ONE CLOSE PANEL back and set of harness; or will exchange for good working horses. Can be seen at new brick stable on Pine-st., near Indiana. WM. FARRINGTON.

FOR SALE—EXPRESS WAGON, HORSE AND harness; very cheap for cash only. Inquire in boarding stable rear of 115 Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A SHIFTING-TOP BUGgy; also harness. Inquire at 1022 Wabash-av., in the barn.

FOR SALE—A LARGE STOCK AND GREAT variety of every description of light carriages, for pleasure or business purposes, including light four-passenger phaetons, cabriolets, and rockaways, Kellogg's hickory phaetons, top or open panel or basket side and Portland jump seats. Also, a great variety of top and open buggies, from the best manufacturers. Also, a good line, now in stock, of our fine, light seven-eighth and three-quarter top road wagons and track sulkies. PENNOYER, SHAW & CO., Manufacturers and dealers in fine carriages, 328 Wabash-av., corner of Congress-st.

FOR SALE—A CAR LOAD OF HEAVY HORSES; also a few nice drivers at 55 and 57 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—BY AUSTIN, TOMLINSON & WEBster, at 796 Indiana-av., farm and team wagons at wholesale and retail. No change in prices on account of the advance in iron.

FOR SALE—A NEW LEATHER-TOP BUGGY, cheap; having sold my horse, no use for it. Can be seen at 142 Calumet-av.

FOR SALE—THREE FIRST-CLASS BUGGY horses, and one span of good draft horses. AHRENS & BEHRENS, 565 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BUGGY, HORSE, HARNESS, large robe, etc., cheap for cash; buggy new, used one month; horse sound, kind, and gentle; 6 years old; a good traveller. Inquire between 8 and 12 a. m. No. 279 Wabash-av., basement.

FOR SALE—ONE ROCKAWAY CARRIAGE. Inquire of D. W. PAGE, 11, 13 and 15 Desplaines-st.

I CAN ACCOMMODATE A FEW GENTLEmen's road and business horses; first-class attention given them. For particulars call at 147 Warren-av., after 5 o'clock. H. S. PRESCOTT.

JUST RECEIVED FROM IOWA, A LOT OF heavy draught horses, weighing 1,400 pounds and upwards, at PATRICK'S Avenue Stables, 762 and 764 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD FAMILY-HORSE, WITH harness and low-covered carriage. Apply from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., at 95 East Harrison-st., Room 7.

WANTED—A GOOD SPRING TRUCK FOR one horse that will carry 3,000 pounds; must be in good order. Also a heavy, young, sound horse and harness. Inquire of N. M. BASSETT, No. 140 North Union-st.

WANTED—CARRIAGE—A NEW OR SECONDhand two-seated "carryall," or light family carriage—covered. Address J. B. O., 78 Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY—A GOOD HORSE FOR furniture wagon. Must weigh 1,200 lbs., sound and all right. Apply at 192 Ashland-av., between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, p. m.

WANTED—A STYLISH HORSE, ONE THAT can go in four minutes. Must have good mane and tail, sound, kind, and gentle. C. D. COLE, 192 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BUGGY HORSE; MUST be a good traveller and not afraid of steam cars. J. H. LONG, 961 State-st.

$200. A SACRIFICE—A NEARLY NEW light buggy. J. ESAIAS WARREN.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw mills, Foreman's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE ENgines, circular sawmills and flour mills, shingle machines and saws. 36 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agt.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 36 AND 38 West Randolph-st., Manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines of all sizes, Circular Saw Mills and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for illustrated circular.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A HORIZONTAL ENgine and boiler (about 12-horse power) cylinder 8x14 inches, in complete order. BARRETT & FRENCH, 261 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A 6-TON LOCOMOTIVE SUITABLE for hauling dirt cars for grading purposes. W. McGREGOR, 23 South Canal-st.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS FOR SALE. A very large assortment; pullies of all sizes, shafting, hangers, etc. W. McGREGOR, 23 South Canal-st.

STATIONERY ENGINE AND BOILER FOR sale cheap; 12x20; complete boiler, 72 3¼ inch flues. Nominal capacity, 40 horse-power. Inquire at the WESTERN STAR METAL CO., 37 South Canal-st., Chicago.

TO SELL—THE FIXTURES OF A LARGE RECtifying house, consisting of a large hand-pumping machine, copper pipe, spigotts, leach-pipes, etc. Address T. G. MARTIN & CO., 13 South Front-st., Philadelphia.

WANTED—ENGINE AND BOILER, AND some wood-working machinery, in exchange for 80 acres of land in Franklin County, Iowa. JNO. G. NICHOLS, 63 East Indiana-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TWO FRESH MILK COWS AND calves, at southeast corner of Harbine and Wood-sts. PATRICK McGANN.

FOR SALE—BARBER CHAIRS AND FIXtures at 77 Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE CHEAP—SODA FOUNTAIN ONE of Matthews' Generators and two 8-gallon fountains, all in good condition; has been used only [illegible] given to responsible parties. Address J. W. FONDA, Three Rivers, Michigan.

FOR SALE—CHOICE IMPORTED BREEDS OF fowl; also, eggs for hatching of the choicest kinds. Call on GARDEN CITY HENNERY, 131 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

[illegible]

TO RENT—A NICE 2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, with 11 rooms, bath-room, and all modern improvements, on Warren-av., just west of Union Park. Apply to WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 89 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE ON Michigan-av., near Fourteenth-st., suitable for a first-class boarding-house; marble front, 4-story; modern improvements. Apply at 216 East Madison-st., from 4 to 6 p. m.

TO RENT—IN THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE, A large first-class residence, in the best neighborhood, with large and beautiful grounds, stable, &c., with or without furniture, for one year. Inquire of WM. H. CLARKE, P. O. Box 331, Chicago.

TO RENT—FOR 7 OR 12 MONTHS A DESIRAble house, with 10 rooms, on the line of the North City limits Railroad. Apply to B. F. CULVER, Room 15, W. K. Nixon Building.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE, A house in Cottage Grove, pleasantly and very conveniently located to steam and horse cars. Rent moderate and furniture cheap. Apply to SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, 380 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HOUSE 33 SOUTH CARPENTER-st., 10 rooms, in excellent order, and well adapted for light business, as wholesale millinery, sewing machines, music, or first-class boarding house; only responsible applicants need apply. W. J. ONAHAN, 56 Central Union Block.

TO RENT—HOUSE, AND FURNITURE FOR sale. Two-story and basement brick dwelling, 10 rooms, 477 West Randolph-st. (Union Park); house in good order and furniture nearly new; board for self and wife taken in part-payment for rent.

TO RENT—TWO 2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick houses, with modern improvements, between Lincoln and Robey-sts. Inquire at 624 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 9 ROOMS, ON Wabash-av., near Eighteenth-st. Address L 10, Tribune office.

TO RENT—BY C. C. THAYER & CO., 150 MICHigan-av., corner of Jackson-st.:

Indiana-av., on a corner, 2-story and basement marble front house, Mansard roof, 12 rooms; all modern improvements; $2,000 per year, furnished.

TO RENT—I HAVE A 2-STORY AND BASEment brick house, 504 Washington-st., from May 1; rent $100 per month. B. W. ELLIS, 115 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—BASEMENT OF BRICK HOUSE No. 338 West Adams-st.; 7 rooms with modern improvements. Inquire at house in rear.

TO RENT—LARGE HOUSE, WITH CARRIAGE house and barn; large lot, No. 1122 Indiana-av., between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts. Rent, $2,400. M. BEAL, 50 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, ON BURNside-st., near Thirty-second; $60 per month. EUGENE CADWELL, Room 50 Central Union Block.

TO RENT—AT MAYWOOD—A FIRST-CLASS dwelling, furnished complete, modern improvements, &c.; near station; very desirable. Apply to MYRON L. PEARCE, 1065 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS IN A choice location, South Side. Furniture for sale low. Cheapest rent in the city to-day. Apply to STEVENS, at Field, Leiter & Co.'s Wholesale Store.

TO RENT—THE HOUSE 417 MADISON-ST., corner of Elizabeth. A fine location for business purposes and residence.

TO RENT—MARBLE-FRONT BUILDING ON Wabash-av., between Twentieth and Twenty-first-sts.; suitable for residence or business. Apply to M. L. PEARCE, 1065 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—A 2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, WITH 8 rooms, No. 212 South Leavitt-st.; $50 per month. Inquire of T. T. SEELY, 417 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-AV.—MARBLE HOUSES, or will sell; 1120, $1,900 down; 1124, $2,000 down; long time. MEARS, 1136 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS 2-STORY COTTAGE at Hyde Park; overlooks the lake. Apply to E. F. HARRIS, Wholesale Jeweler, 468 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF 9 ROOMS TO A good tenant who can pay considerable rent in advance. Call at 918½ West Lake-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME BUILDING near Black Island-av.; $20 per month. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE 781 WABASH-AV., ELEgantly furnished, $250 per year. Will rent to first-class tenant only, and in those circumstances for a boarding house. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES OR residence, on Wabash-av., near Thirteenth-st., a very desirable house of ten rooms, in perfect order. Suitable for first-class millinery rooms, or other light business. Rent for business purposes, $1,800; will rent for less to a desirable family. SAYLES & WALKER, 47 Central Union Block.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT of marble-front dwelling No. 273 Park-av., northeast corner Leavitt-st., all modern conveniences, brick barn. Rent low to responsible tenant. Apply on premises after 11 o'clock a. m.

TO RENT—SOUTH PARK-AV., NEAR TWENty-fifth-st., 8-room cottage, $40 per month. Several finely-furnished houses. STORRS & WARE, No. 373 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, No. 29 Park-av., with all modern improvements, furnished or unfurnished. Call at 29 Park-av.

TO RENT—TWO 2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick dwellings, strictly first-class, on Washington-st., west of Union Park. Price $1,500 each. Apply between 10 and 12 a. m. C. H. ADAMS, No. 11 South Canal-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—NICE COTTAGE TENEMENT OF 7 rooms and barn, near Thirty-first-st., on Butterfield-st.; good neighborhood. Apply to S. M. ALLEN, Attorney, 18 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—WITHOUT BOARD—FRONT PARlor, furnished or unfurnished; gas, and marble mantel. Cottage Grove-av., near Thirty-first-st., convenient to Hyde Park train. For particulars, address C 100, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, 6 ROOMS IN A large, well-appointed, furnished house with modern improvements, to a family having no small children, who are willing to take the owner's family of 4 as pay boarders. Apply at the house, 296 Park-av.

TO RENT—SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, northwest corner Indiana-av. and Thirteenth-st., fronting the lake.

TO RENT—ONE LARGE FRONT ROOM, FURnished, $15 per month, for one or two gentlemen; convenient to street cars and omnibus. Address Y 10, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, at the Nevada Hotel, 177 Twenty-first-st., near State.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT PARLOR, FURnished or unfurnished, with or without board, at 1165 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—ROOM, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, at 50 North Ann-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS—UNFURNISHED ROOMS, in suite and single, at 1025 Wabash-av. Will not be let for less than one year. House first class. Call between 10 and 12 o'clock.

TO RENT—2 NICE UNFURNISHED ROOMS from May 1, 192 West Madison-st., up stairs. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS, NICEly furnished, to gentleman and wife, without board, no children. Also, large side room, without board, nicely furnished, to two gentlemen; day board three doors, in same block. House has all modern improvements, private family, a pleasant home for suitable people. Call at 150 Warren-av. Also, first-class accommodations for gentlemen's road and business horses.

TO RENT—TWO SUITES OF ROOMS, EITHER furnished or unfurnished, without board; locality first-class; vicinity of Twenty-second-st. Address H 86, Tribune office.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS. INQUIRE IN HARDware store at 856 State-st.

TO RENT—UPPER PART OF COTTAGE, FOUR rooms, closet and summer kitchen, to a family without children; rent, $25. Inquire at 1204 State-st.

TO RENT—BY WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st., suites of 6 rooms, light and airy, suitable for housekeeping. Gas, water, and water-closets with each suite. In Thompson's Block.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY OR SUBURBAN property, 75 acres of land situated within the city limits of one of the finest towns of Iowa; two houses, wells, cisterns, etc., 3,500 bearing grape vines, 100 apple trees, 100 pear trees, 150 cherry trees, and all kinds of small fruits in abundance; also, small nursery stock. H. WHIPPLE, 75 Canal-st., Room 8.

TO EXCHANGE—120 ACRES TIMBER LAND in Illinois for one or two city lots of equal value; will pay some cash. Apply to or address H. J. LINDLEY, care Florence Sewing-Machine office, 200 Wabash-av.

TO EXCHANGE—A HOUSE AND 25-FOOT lot near Union Park, worth $12,000, for unimproved North Side lots, within six blocks of the river. V 33, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—FINE farm of 160 acres, near a large town on the Northwestern Railroad, Delaware County, Iowa, with stock and utensils; now being put in crop. BALDWIN DAVIS, 61 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL MAN WHO HAS had experience, to run a coal yard. Good references. Address only by letter, 806 Michigan-av.

WANTED—GOOD SALESMEN TO INTRODUCE a new article; can make from $5 to $8 per day. Call at Room No. 2, 587 Wabash-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, TWO FIRST-class colored waiters for dining room, at Wood's [illegible] State-st.; none others need apply.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY WHO CAN write well, quick at figures, and thoroughly [illegible] in every particular. C. H. BECKWITH.

WANTED—TEAMSTER; ONE ACQUAINTED [illegible] the city and can come well recommended. W. J. JACKSON, Michigan C. R. R. freight [illegible].

WANTED—EXPERIENCED TABLE WAITERS at the Briggs House. Apply to the Steward.

WANTED—A GOOD, SMART AMERICAN BOY, from 15 to 17 years old, at 150 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A STOUT, ACTIVE BOY, TO WORK in meat and vegetable market, at People's [illegible] corner Lake and Leavitt-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD DRY GOODS SALESMAN, who speaks German or Norwegian preferred. References required. Call at 77 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—A COMMISSION SALESMAN, travelling in Michigan or Indiana, to take samples of goods for a small jobbing house; references required. Address M, care Carrier 65.

WANTED—A SMART, RELIABLE BOY, IN A [illegible] packing business. Apply at 46 South Desplaines-st., from 10 to 12.

WANTED—IN A BUSINESS OFFICE, A LAD from 14 to 17 years of age; must be acquainted with city and reside with his parents. Address in handwriting, giving references, Y 15, Tribune [illegible].

WANTED—30 GOOD DINING-ROOM BOYS AT PHILIP CONLEY'S European, corner of Madison and Market-sts., between 7 and 10 o'clock a. m.

WANTED—CITY SALESMAN BY A PAINT [illegible] class house; best of references required. [illegible] North Wells-st.

WANTED—TWO NO. 1 SALESMEN, WHOSE [illegible] lie through Michigan and Southern Illinois [illegible] in connection with their present [illegible]. Call between 11 and 1 to-morrow and Saturday. WHITTLESEY & PETERS, 224 West Madison.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN FOR THE CITY and country, with small capital, for an easy business, in which $5 to $7 a day can be made. A. RAY, [illegible] Randolph-st. Samples sent for 25c.

WANTED—THIS DAY—300 MORE RAILROAD laborers for Wisconsin; wages $1.75 and $2 [illegible]; free fare. 100 more choppers for Ohio; [illegible]; to work for John Dutches; 10 farm hands. R. F. CHRISTIAN, 3½ Lind's Block, at Randolph-st. bridge.

WANTED—TO LEAVE SURE TO-MORROW morning, at 9 o'clock, 300 men for the Northwestern Railroad, Sparta, Wis. Tunnel, rock, and [illegible]. Wages outside, $1.75; in the tunnel, $2. [illegible] per week. Free transportation over the company's road. Apply to HENRY BJORKH, [illegible] Ellis & Meisswell, 73 West Kinzie-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—300 RAILROAD [illegible] for Indiana and Illinois; 75 woodchoppers [illegible] and 50 farm hands for Illinois. ANDREW [illegible] & CO., 21 Milwaukee-av., up stairs.

WANTED—25 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Wisconsin. Call before 9 o'clock with your bag; also choppers and farm hands. 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Wisconsin; wages $2 and $2.25 per day; quarters near the city; $2 per day. Apply at 23 West Madison-st.

WANTED—30 MEN TO LEAVE THIS DAY for Wisconsin; free fare. Apply at 23 West Madison-st. SNELL & CO., Agents.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN, to travel in this State for wholesale grocery house. Address K 14, Branch Tribune office, with references.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN RETAIL DRY goods house; one acquainted with city trade. Address K 84, Tribune Branch office.

WANTED—BOY BETWEEN 14 AND 15 YEARS old; good references. 522 South State-st.

WANTED—A STOUT BOY, WHITE OR COLored, for general work. Apply at the Madison House, 124 and 126 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD-SIZED, SMART, ACTIVE boy; good at figures. Apply at 4.0 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A STOUT BOY ACCUSTOMED TO driving lumber wagon. Apply to McKECHNIE, KIRKWOOD & TOWERS, 124 Seventeenth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE BOY, FROM 14 to 16 years old, to help in a saloon. Apply at 118 North May-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TRAVELLING salesman, who can control a trade, and is acquainted with the ladies' and men's furnishing goods business. Liberal salary will be paid to such, and bring good references. No others need apply. Inquire at 128 Fifth-av.

WANTED—ACTIVE, ENERGETIC MEN, TO sell an improved shutter fastener to builders; nothing to compete with it. STANLEY DAY, Otis Block, Room 27, southwest corner State and Madison.

WANTED—LIVE AGENTS, TO SELL IN THE city and country a staple article used in every family; large profits guaranteed, and no risk. Apply to B. SMITH, R. 45, 51 and 53 South Market-st.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER; A COMPETENT man to take charge of a set of books in the lumber business; best of references required; a middle-aged single man preferred. Address, stating salary expected, P 40 Tribune office.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL RETAIL GROCER; must be a young man, with a fair knowledge of bookkeeping. Address or call at 662 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS ENTRY clerk. Address P. O. Box 46, stating salary required and references. K 94, Tribune office.

WANTED—CORRESPONDENT—WE WANT A man familiar with our class of business for a correspondent. Applications must be made through the mail only. BALL, KIMBARK & CO., wholesale iron, steel, nails, heavy hardware, &c.

Trades.

WANTED—12 FIRST-CLASS CARPENTERS at corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CUTTER AND tailor to go in the country; married man preferred. Inquire at 39 South Canal-st.

WANTED—10 BOOKBINDERS—A GOOD hand that can forward and finish, or forward and rule, to go to Sioux City, Iowa. Steady employment and good wages to good hand. Apply to CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., Nos. 11, 13 and 15 North Desplaines-st., Chicago.

WANTED—PAPER HANGERS. NONE BUT good workmen need apply. Also a good calsominer. Steady work. JOHN BRAIDWOOD, 654 West Lake-st.

WANTED—40 SHIP-CARPENTERS TO WORK on new vessel. Will pay highest going wages. Apply to Captain JAMES DAVIDSON, East Saginaw, Mich.

WANTED—A MAN TO RUN A TENONING MAchine. Steady work, good wages. W. M. GOLDIE & CO., corner Canal and Eighteenth-sts.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS PAINTERS. APPLY to TWYMAN, MACKEY & DEVEREAUX, 70 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BARBER, COLORED OR white, at 904 State-st. T. BUCKNER.

WANTED—STEAM GAUGE MAKERS AT ASHcroft Steam Gauge Works, Sudbury-st., Boston, Mass.; two first-class steam gauge makers. Good workmen steady employment guaranteed. Apply by mail to the above address.

WANTED—TINNER AT 856 STATE-ST. APply ready for work.

WANTED—A PLUMBER AT 94 FOURTH-ST. WM. JOY.

WANTED—TWO GOOD CARRIAGE PAINTers at carriage factory, 60 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BARBER AT 132 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—THREE CABINET-MAKERS. Good wages paid for good workmen. 27 North Jefferson-st.

WANTED—20 GOOD FRAME MAKERS; ALSO, one good man to take charge of and lay out frames; no other need apply, at PHENIX PLANING MILLS, northwest corner Sangamon and Carroll-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD CHAIR STRIPER. A PERmanent situation to one desiring to learn ornamenting. Apply to SWANN, CLARK & PLATT, 34 South Canal-st., Room 1.

WANTED—THIS MORNING, 5 OR 6 GOOD bricklayers, 10 carpenters for finishing work, 6 house painters, and 4 or 5 plasterers. Call early at 169 South LaSalle-st. R. B. LYNCH.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON MADISON-ST., APRIL 11—A TIME book. The finder will please call at 112 East Twelfth-st. MICHAEL WHELON.

LOST—TEN DOLLARS REWARD—A BLACK and tan dog, answering to the name of "Dick;" long body; had on when lost a yellow collar with stars; any one returning him to 64 West Madison-st. will receive the above reward.

LOST—ON TUESDAY EVENING, ON ST. John's-place, between Lake and Carroll-sts., a lady's hair switch. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at 390 West Randolph-st.

LOST—NEAR TWENTY-FOURTH-ST. AND Indiana-av., a Scotch terrier dog. Short, blue legs, ears and tail cut. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving at 243 Wabash-av. JAMES F. MEAGHER.

LOST—THURSDAY AFTERNOON IN CAR ON State-st., or just after leaving car near Fourteenth-st., a lady's dark-green pocket-book containing $27 in currency, also a West Side car ticket and some papers. The finder will be liberally rewarded by delivering same at 354 West Harrison-st.

FOUND—ON APRIL 10, A SILVER-HEADED cane. CHARLES GEBERT, 632 South State-st., up stairs.

FOUND—A LOT OF NEW SHAWLS, PROBably stolen; delivered to any party who will prove property, and pay charges. WALWORTH, FUSSE & CO., 235 Lake-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 A DAY MADE BY either sex on small capital; samples sent for 25c. MERRILL & CO., 230 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE LANDLORD and Tenants' Lawyer, a book of law, but not a law book, giving the legal rights and liabilities of landlords and tenants, and purchasers and sellers of real estate. Everyone is a landlord or a tenant. Everybody needs it. Everybody will buy it. Send for terms. Address H. B. THOMPSON & CO., Publishers, 399 Wabash-av., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—A FEW EXPERIENCED agents wanted, to canvass the city of Chicago and vicinity for a new work just issued; quick sales and large profits. Address JOHN E. MILLER, 54 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY COUNTY, TO introduce a new and valuable article, that will pay from $5 to $10 per day clear. Send 10 cents for return postage and sample. Address, E. E. TERRILL, Room 2, [illegible]

[illegible]

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER, female; must write plain hand and willing to make herself generally useful, and refer to her last employer. Address E 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—THREE GIRLS IN THE PANTRY of a restaurant. 564 and 566 Wabash-av.

Domestics.

WANTED—A SERVANT TO COOK, WASH, and iron, to go a short distance in the country during summer months; good wages given and references required. Apply at 1180 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT woman, capable cook, washer, and ironer, to go to one of our most attractive suburban towns, on north lake shore, about 25 miles from city; small family; good wages; 2 or 4 good girls in addition can find permanent homes in pleasant families, at good wages near together. Apply to H. B. ATWATER, No. 175 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH, GERMAN, OR NORwegian girl to cook, wash and iron in a small family, to go to Geneva Lake, Wisconsin; to one who is willing to work good wages will be paid. Inquire at MALALLA & HENBERGER'S, 34 S. Clinton-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, ALSO thoroughly competent girl for dining-room work and to assist in kitchen; also competent girl for second work. Apply at 1260 Prairie-av.

WANTED—AT 442 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., an experienced girl to do general housework in a small family. References required.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply 889 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small private family. Apply at 809 West Madison-st., near Union Park.

WANTED—A GERMAN, SWEDE, OR NORWEgian girl for general housework, 14 to 15 years old, in small family. Call at 11 South Curtis-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS, ONE TO COOK, wash and iron, and one to do second work; Scandinavian or German preferred. Call at 51 S. Green-st.

WANTED—TWO COMPETENT GIRLS, AS cook and second girl, in a private family at Glencoe. Apply to S. T. LOCKWOOD, Nixon's Block, corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Inquire at 775 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Call at 45 Seeley-av., south of Madison, between Robey and Hoyne.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH, GERman, or Protestant girl to cook, wash and iron in a small family. Call on Friday at 253 Michigan-av., side door.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family; no moving nor house cleaning. Inquire at 290 Walnut-st.

WANTED—A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER; also a girl to take care of children and make herself useful. 584 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A NEAT, COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework in a small private family; no washing required; must have good city references. Call Friday morning at 63 Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—THREE GIRLS TO WASH DISHES at the Briggs House. Apply to the Steward.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK and washing; a German, Swede, or Norwegian preferred. Apply at 554 Indiana-av., near Eighteenth.

WANTED—AT 116 NORTH GREEN-ST., GIRL to do general housework. Good wages paid.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework at 584 West Van Buren-st.; Swede preferred.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork at 765 West Madison-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; none but good washer and ironer need apply. 1165 Indiana-av., corner Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED—A GIRL OR MIDDLE-AGED WOman to take care of children and do light chamberwork; good wages. 85 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL OR MIDDLE-AGED woman to do general housework in a small family; no objection to a widow with a little girl 8 to 12 years old. Call at No. 2 West Madison-st. J. NOTTINGHAM.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SECOND GIRL: German, Welsh or American preferred; must bring good references. 30 Aberdeen-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron, at 1153 Wabash-av.

WANTED—CHAMBERMAID AT CENTRAL House, 46 South Desplaines-st. WHIPPLE & MERRILL.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, ALSO SECond girl. A splendid situation for good girls. Address T 72, Tribune office.

WANTED—50 GOOD GIRLS FOR FIRST-CLASS families, hotels and restaurants in the city and country. Also cooks, waiter girls and dishwashers at highest wages. Inquire at CHICAGO LABOR EXCHANGE, 271 State-st., Rooms 6 and 7.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; no Swedes need apply. Inquire at 584 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A COOK; GOOD WAGES GIVEN to a competent person. Apply at 242 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK. Apply at 44 St. John's-place, near Union Park.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS; ONE TO COOK, wash and iron, and the other for second work. Apply at 124 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH and iron. Call immediately at 18 North May-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer, at 84 Twenty-sixth-st. No others need apply.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AT 1204 PRAIRIE-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework for a small family; must not object to go out to Hyde Park on the first of May. Apply at 1235 Indiana-av.

WANTED—50 GOOD GIRLS FOR ALL KINDS of housework, in city and country. Apply to Mrs. THOMPSON, 1002 State-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—MILLINER, TO GO TO THE country. Apply at MAYHON, DALY & CO.'S, corner Wabash-av. and Van Buren-st., before 10 a. m.

WANTED—16 FIRST-CLASS SHIRT-MAKERS to find steady employment; highest wages paid in city, at BROWN & PRIOR'S, 461 Wabash-av. P. S.—Those having W. & W. machines preferred.

WANTED—BUTTON-HOLE MAKERS ON fine shirts, at COLLINS & HUNT'S, 423 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED TRIMMER, designer, and dressmaker, by A. G. DOWNS & CO.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SHIRT MAKERS to take work to their homes. WILSON BROS, 65 West Washington-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A GOOD DRESSMAKER AT 388 South Clark-st.

WANTED—SEAMSTRESSES—A NUMBER OF girls at 780 Wabash-av.; extra pay.

WANTED—THREE FIRST-CLASS SEWING machine operators, to sew on white goods, and understands to use all attachments on machine, chiefly tucking. None but such need apply. 231 Third-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

52 NORTH CURTIS-ST.—FOUR GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with two nice rooms, with or without board. Also a few day boarders.

169 WEST ADAMS-ST.—A FEW DAY BOARDers wanted.

187 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TO RENT—rooms, with or without board.

584 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, suitable for gentlemen and wife or two gentlemen.

845 PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR SIXTEENTH-ST.—A large front room, suitable for gentleman and wife. Good accommodations and fine location.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND TWO SINGLE gentlemen can be accommodated with large rooms and first-class board at Riverside, 2 minutes walk from depot. Address V 79, Tribune Branch Office.

MADISON HOUSE, 124 AND 126 WEST MADIson-st. Transient $2.50 per day. Day board $5 per week.

SUMMER BOARDING—THE UNDERSIGNED has leased the hotel at Geneva Lake, Wis., and will be ready for boarders on the 1st of May. Facilities for boating and fishing on the most beautiful lake in the West, unsurpassed. Arrangements can be made for boarding by addressing me at No. 11 Indiana-av. R. K. COWLES.

SOME VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, to rent, with board, at reasonable prices. References exchanged. Address PRAIRIE-AV., South Branch Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A YOUNG LADY WISHES BOARD in exchange for lessons on the piano-forte; furnish good piano. Address U 16, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, FOR A gentleman, wife and child; good neighborhood required. Address, with full particulars, price, &c., T. F. W., 53 and 55 West Madison-st.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, two or three pleasant rooms furnished or unfurnished; must be first class location; South or West side and no other boarders. Address LEATHER, 407 West Lake-st.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND daughter, on South Side, in a private family. Address, giving full particulars, G. M. A., Board of Trade, Chicago.

BOARD—FIRST-CLASS BOARD AND TWO UNfurnished rooms for gentleman, wife, and child 2½ years old. Terms must be reasonable. Address S, 228 South Park-av.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY FOR GENtleman and wife on South Side. Address H 17, Tribune office.

BOARD—ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED FOR gentleman and wife on West Side. Reference given and required. Address A 53, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM—BY A SINGLE GENTLEman, on West Side. Private family and late dinner preferred. Address A. 283 and 285 South Canal-st.

BOARD—FIRST-CLASS BOARD FOR GENTLEman and wife; give location, accommodations, and price. Address (for two days) F 14, Branch Tribune office.

BOARD—AND PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM for gentleman and wife, who are away from home during the day, in private family, near Union Park. References exchanged. Address M. M., 361 Wabash-av. R. M. Co.

BOARD—FOR A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, IN A good family, South Side. Address A. M. LESLIE, 987 Indiana-av.

BOARD—A YOUNG LADY WOULD BOARD south of Twenty-sixth or Twenty-ninth-st., in a private family. Address M. S. M., 144 Twenty-sixth-st.

BOARD—PERMANENT BOARD WITH A plain, clean family, by a young man. Address X 96, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible] THIRD TERM OF THE WEST SIDE [illegible], 21 and 23 South Sheldon-st., will [illegible] day, April 15, 1872. Teachers: Miss S. E. [illegible] Principal; Miss Sara Eddy, Assistant; [illegible] Teacher of German; Mr. Sullivan, Teacher [illegible]. Visitor: The Rev. Chas. H. W. Stock, Rector of the Church of the Epiphany.

[illegible] CITY OF CHICAGO, DEPARTMENT [illegible] Practical Chemistry.—The Spring Course of [illegible] in this Department will commence Wednesday, April 17. In addition to qualitative and quantitative analysis, instruction will be given in Chemistry applied to Agriculture, Medicine, Pharmacy and Manufacturing; also in the Chemistry of [illegible] Materials to any who may desire. For further information address C. GILBERT WHEELER, [illegible] of Chemistry.

SEWING MACHINES.

[illegible] SEWING MACHINE BEFORE EXamining the American Button Hole Overseaming [illegible] Sewing Machine. Office 184 South [illegible].

[illegible] MACHINES AT HALF THEIR VALue, second-hand machines, Singer, Howe, Grover [illegible], West, $15 to $50. Overstinger manufacturing machine, $50. [illegible] private order [illegible] West Madison-st.

[illegible] SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF C. NICHOLS, 146 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on easy monthly payments, and work [illegible] desired. Open till 9 o'clock p. m.

[illegible]

300 [illegible] H. BISSELL [illegible]

400 [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WHO has a large connection among the leading dry good and boot and shoe houses in the State of Iowa and can command large sales, wishes to obtain samples on commission from a first-class house. For an interview address B 96, Branch Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO BUSINESS IN Minnesota for a Cottage House or manufacturing house outside the city; have a team and good real [illegible] acquaintance. For reference and particulars address AGENT, Minneapolis, Minn.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELLING salesman for a first-class wholesale boot and shoe house, by a man who has had 6 years' experience in the Kansas trade. For particulars, and references if desired, address Box N, Ottawa, Kansas.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE stove store, by a young man 22 years old, who has been connected with the retail stove and tin business for 6 years in the East. Carried on the business myself part of the time. Am willing to work. Salary not so much an object as a good situation and a chance to rise. Address J. R. HOWARD, Peoria, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 18 in a gents' furnishing or clothing store; good references given. Address N 206, Twenty-fifth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH a good team would like to hire out for the summer; would work for reasonable wages. Apply at 97 West Madison-st., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BANK TELLER, thoroughly experienced, or will accept cashiership in a mercantile house. Unexceptionable references furnished. Address S N W, 65 Hubbard court, Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, at some kind of office work, where strict attention to business and temperate habits are equivalent to a living salary. Address N 43, Tribune office.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 23 years of age, as assistant bookkeeper in a wholesale house; will work for a small salary to secure a permanent situation. Address F 71, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN for evenings, between the hours of 7 and 11; can write a fair hand. Address H 92, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO CLERK IN A GROcery or book store by a young Danish man who speaks English, Scandinavian, and German. Good references. Address F. W. Lorenson, 1327 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, assistant bookkeeper, entry clerk or copyist; situation more desirable than wages. Address Z 31, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—A PRACTICAL builder of 14 years experience, wants a situation as foreman. Understands all orders and styles of architecture, and can furnish references as to character and ability. Address J. K., 159 South LaSalle-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced machine-hand, on sticking, tenoning or moulding machine. Call or address for 4 days, F. J., 173 Dekoven-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO PRINTERS—A JOB compositor of 13 years' experience, who is thoroughly qualified to fill the position, would like an engagement as foreman of a job and book room. Address B 69, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, WHO has worked nearly 2 years at the carpenter trade, wishes to finish with some good contractor. Reference from last employer. Please address L 33, Tribune office.

Coachmen.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN A private family, who has lived with his last employer 3 or 4 years. Best of references given. Address C 34, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, as cook and coachman in city or country; good references. Apply to Mrs. THOMPSON, 1002 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN FOR a small private family; understands care of horses and will take care of flowers. Address S 65, Branch Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY WHO HAS had several years' experience desires a situation as saleswoman; can give the best references. Can also command extensive trade. Address N 92, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COPYIST, BY A lady who writes a legible hand. Address K 82, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED, GOOD-PAYING RESTAURANT, lease, stock and fixtures for sale. Inquire at 120 Milwaukee-av.

A SAMPLE ROOM FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—long lease and low rent. Apply at 172½ South Clinton-st.

AN ENERGETIC MAN, WITH $3 TO $500 CASH, wishing to get into a respectable and paying business, can hear of an opportunity by calling at once on G. EDELSTEN, 164 East Van Buren-st.

A RARE BUSINESS CHANCE—$3,000 CASH will buy a large, well established, and profitable manufacturing and wholesale business. Address D 67, Tribune office.

A SPLENDID CHANCE—A 2 YEARS' LEASE, with the stock of groceries, liquors, and cigars for sale; store located on one of the best corners on State-st. Address, at once, P 34, Tribune Branch office, 469 Wabash-av., or call at 564 State-st.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED DRY GOODS AND grocery business for sale; best location in city of Elgin, Ill., and doing a heavy trade. For particulars, call at the store or address M. & J. McNEILL, Elgin, Ill.

BARBER SHOP FOR SALE, FOUR CHAIRS, everything complete to be removed to corner basement, best stand in the city; rent cheap, one year lease. Call at No. 384 South Clark-st.

CLIFTON HOUSE BUSINESS REST-URANT, now doing a fine business, for sale; rent cheap; a good chance to invest a small capital. Inquire under Clifton House, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

CLINTON, IOWA—HOTEL FOR SALE, OR will sell a part interest to some one who will keep it himself. M. V. HOTCHKISS, 329 Wabash-av.

EATING-HOUSE TO LET AT ALGONA, IOWA. The best hotel and eating-house on the road; handsome house, 40x72; 30 bedrooms; to be furnished by tenant and opened at once; a chance to make money; rent liberal; given for years. Address ASA C. CALL, Algona, Iowa.

FIXTURES AND STOCK OF A JEWELRY and musical instrument store for sale cheap, to close business. 161 South Halsted-st.

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS—A SMALL stock, and fixtures for sale; will sell cheap, as I have other business to attend to; rent low; good location, third door south of Twenty-first-st., on State, No. 962, near Field, Leiter & Co.

HALF INTEREST OF A LONG-ESTABlished popular monthly, with well appointed printing office for sale. Address, with real name, P 45, Tribune office.

HOTEL LEASE AND FURNITURE FOR sale, or would take a partner with a few hundred dollars cash. A good chance. Apply at 22 North Canal-st.

LEASE, STOCK, AND FIXTURES OF A GROcery store for sale cheap for cash only; stock light and new; location good, and rent cheap. For particulars inquire in store 345 West Van Buren-st.

LIQUOR STORE, LEASE AND FIXTURES for sale, one of the best stands on the West Side, now doing a good paying business. Reasons for selling, other business to attend to. For particulars inquire of BOYD & COFFMAN, 167 West Washington-st.

MY ENTIRE STOCK OF CONFECTIONERY for sale at cost in order to make room for a large lot of foreign bonbons, &c.; also other nice lots. No. 221 West Randolph-st. F. W. JACKSON.

RARE CHANCE—FOR SALE, INTEREST IN an old established fruit and produce commission house. Address B 41, Tribune office.

STOCK AND FIXTURES, HORSE AND WAGON, of a grocery store for sale. Apply at 133 Johnson-st.

TRIMMING AND WORSTED STORE FOR sale, in Boston, Mass. Stock, good will, and fixtures of one of the best located stores in the line of goods in the city. Sold on account of ill health only. Is now in a flourishing condition, has extensive European correspondence, which will be transferred to the right party. Rent low, $1,000; has three years longer to run. Rare chance for a party having cash capital and doing business here. Address or apply to JAMES FRENCH, Real Estate and Mortgage Brokers, 80 Washington-st., Boston.

WANTED—TO INFORM SOME LADY THAT $300 will get the best bargain in Chicago; buy this ticket—it will surely win; satisfactory reasons for selling. Call and investigate at once. 132 West Monroe, STAR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

WHOLESALE WINE, LIQUOR, AND RECTIfying business, established 1853, for sale. The lease of the premises will be given for any time. STEPHANI BROTHERS, 126 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL COTTAGE OR upper or lower floor of 4 to 5 rooms for housekeeping. Rent to be moderate, furnished or unfurnished, on South Side. Possession to be given May 1. Address H 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A SINGLE GENtleman, furnished room, with or without board, on West Side, east of Union Park. Address F 78, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSES, LARGE AND small, in all parts of the city. I have a constant demand. Owners would consult their own interest by leaving a description at office. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife, a small cottage or a suite of rooms, with or without board; rent reasonable. Best of references given. Location south of Twelfth and north of Twenty-second, or vicinity. For 3 days, THOMAS & PATERSON, 396 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—ONE LARGE FRONT room, and if possible, one small room adjoining, in good locality on Madison-st., suitable for dressmaking. Call or address Mrs. SNELL, 71 Sangamon-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO TO FOUR LOFTS for office, show-room and manufactory for billiard tables; lofts to be about 40x100 feet, more or less. Address, or apply to, J. M. BRUNSWICK, 47 [illegible] State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO YOUNG MEN WISH a furnished room without board, near Madison court and State. References exchanged. Address N 21, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A LADY, UNFURnished rooms, between Curtis and Canal. Address W 50, Tribune office, for 2 days.

WANTED—TO RENT—IN THE WEST DIVIsion, a house suitable for 4 persons. Address, with particulars, G H J, 224 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A FAMILY OF three, a house in either division of the city, with modern improvements, in good neighborhood. Address E. F. CRAGIN, of Cragin Bros. & Co., 64 and 66 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE CONTAINing from 10 to 15 rooms, east of Aberdeen, north of Jackson, south of Randolph, by a private living American family. Address for three days C 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—IN A SUBURBAN town, easy access to city, two or three furnished rooms. Address, stating terms, F [illegible] Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000 OR $3,000, in one of the best located farms in Wisconsin. Land unsurpassed for richness, and adjoining depot, and lake of 150 acres. 400 acres in cultivation. Would sell parts of two sections on long time. Address BENJAMIN RICE, St. James, Watonwan Co., Minn.

PARTNER WANTED—A MAN OF PRACTICAL business experience, and $500 capital, wishes a partner who is thoroughly posted in a [illegible] temperate in habits, with same amount of capital, to open a general store in one of the Western towns. References given and required. Address, [illegible] Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF good business experience, with $1,500 cash, wishes to buy an interest in a good manufacturing business, willing to work; references required and given. Address, D 25, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE AN INTEREST in a well established manufacturing business which pays large profits, and is doing a large trade; having taken on account of the late fire, [illegible] can use more capital. Address [illegible] Room 2, West Lake-st., near bridge, from 1 to [illegible].

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION OF INTEREST TO J. Hutchinson, of Pittsburgh, can be had by [illegible] McCLURE, at 47 South Carpenter-street. [illegible]